Weather
Clear cold today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 60.6 and the minimum 27.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 54.0 and 49.5.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devote to Progress in China

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GAIDA, DEPORTED FROM VLADIVOSTOK, REACHES SHANGHAI

WAR STARTED BY LETTLAND AND GERMANY

Announcement Made By Berlin Hostilities Have Been Opened

TREATY UP AGAIN

Compromise In American Senate Forecasted By Hitchcock

BULGARIANS SIGN

Peace Delegation From Hungary Summoned To Paris

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Lettland and Germany are officially at war.

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 1, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—A Washington message says:

Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic Party leader, is of the opinion that the American Senate, which meets on December 1, will speedily arrive at a compromise on the subject of the peace treaty, which, according to him, will be ratified after a short debate.

Many congressmen expect that President Wilson in resubmitting the treaty to the Senate, will add a few comments which will make negotiations between the two opposite parties possible and that if a compromise is reached, it will be outside the debating chamber, and without further public debate.

According to this view, as soon as the necessary two-thirds majority has been collected, the point on which agreement has been reached will then be submitted to the Senate and speedily put to the vote.

Hungarian Delegation Summoned To Paris

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 1, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Council this morning heard the report of Sir George Clerk on the mission to Budapest, after which it decided to ask the new Hungarian Government under M. Karl Huczar to send delegates to Paris to negotiate peace with the Allies.

The Council also decided to request the Entente representatives in Esthonia to endeavor to bring the Esthonian Government to a more conciliatory attitude toward General Judenitch.

Peace Treaty Signed By Bulgar Delegates

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, November 27.—M. Stamboulinski, head of the Bulgarian Delegation, signed the Bulgarian Treaty at Neuilly-sur-Seine this morning.

M. Stamboulinski, who was the sole signator on behalf of Bulgaria was seated at a side table opposite M. Venizelos. When M. Stamboulinski signed, the Greek delegate remarked "We have been waiting twelve hundred years for this."

The Bulgarian delegates are said to have regarded the selection of the suburb of Neuilly as the place of signature as a slight, but the Bulgarians had stayed at Neuilly and moreover as treaties had already been signed at Versailles and St. Germain there was a diplomatic reason for the Bulgarian treaty to bear a fresh name.

The document was signed, as hitherto, by the Allied and Associated Powers alphabetically. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Sir Eyre Crowe signed on behalf of Great Britain; Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, on behalf of Canada; Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, on behalf of Australia, and Mr. Blankenberg on behalf of South Africa. Sir Eyre Crowe also signed for India.

Just before the ceremony began the Plenipotentiaries met on the staircase of the Town Hall a bridal party entering another room, and after the signature, the Mayor of Teuilly left to perform the marriage ceremony for the waiting couple.

DECIDE SHIP QUESTION

Paris, Nov. 28.—The Supreme Council has not fixed the final

(Continued on Page 3)

Student Paraders Burn Japanese Goods In City; Will Strike Four Days

Mass Meeting Attended By Over 25,000, Votes To Renew Boycott As Protest To Japanese Action At Foochow

Over $5,000 worth of Japanese goods, taken from eight shops in the Chinese City, were burned yesterday afternoon at the West Gate Recreation grounds soon after 25,000 Chinese, assembled at a mass meeting to protest against the outrages perpetrated at Foochow by the Japanese, had voted to strengthen the anti-Japanese boycott. Shanghai students will strike for four days in order to give their entire time and energy to the development of plans to make the boycott more effective.

Precautionary measures were adopted by both the International and the French Settlements. Extra police were posted along the boundaries between the International and French Settlements and between the French Concession and the Chinese territory. Special constables were ordered to stand by for the first time since their demobolisation. There was no trouble outside the City.

A few shops on Boulevard des deux Republiques, which carried Japanese stock, remained closed after the raid by the paraders. But one case of violence occurred. In all other cases, the shopkeepers meekly surrendered the stock of Japanese articles. Some even helped the students in spotting the goods.

SPECTACULAR PARADE

A parade followed the mass meeting. The paraders were armed with pennants and banners bearing the inscriptions: "Don't forget our National humiliation," "Preserve the Sovereignty of Our Country," "Rather die than be humiliated," and "Be united against the Aggressors."

As they marched along the main thoroughfares, they were cheered. Impromptu speeches were made at street corners, explaining to merchants. The paraders' route took in the West Gate, Ta Chi Road, the Old West Gate, the Inner Maloo, the Small East Gate, the Boulevard des deux Republiques, the Old North Gate, the Execution Grounds and back to the Public Recreation Grounds, a distance of six miles.

Seventy-six schools were represented. The shops which were raided on the way included the Tien Yi Hsin Paper Store at the Old North Gate, Yuen Fung Shen Importers, next to the Ming Li Hotel on Boulevard des deux Republiques, the Hsin Yuen and Shen Chang, sea food merchants at Hsin Kai Ho and four other importers at the same quarters.

GOODS DESTROYED

The goods destroyed consisted of fish, hats, shirting, fans, crockery, sea food, paper, toys, blankets, rubber goods, matches, buttons, socks, mushrooms, dried shrimps, gloves and soap. The burning lasted four hours.

The original plans of a certain section of the parade was to raid two sea food stores at Hsin Kai Ho, the Ting Kee and the Kiu Kee, but on arrival, the paraders found that the two shops were closed, having been informed beforehand. Turning to their neighbors, the Hsin Yuen and Shen Chang, they seized two cases of dried Japanese jelly fish and took them to the Recreation Ground. Two cases of kerosene oil were immediately purchased and the goods set on fire.

Other shops were then raided and Japanese articles were taken away in a long line of ricshas. At the Yuen Fung Shen Importers, however, the occupants refused to be searched, argument ensued and the crowd, began to throw stones. Sticks were used and a quantity of earthenware was smashed into pieces. A number of students arrived and appealed to the crowd to refrain from violence. The shopkeepers apologised and the paraders left the premises triumphantly.

By 6 o'clock, a large bonfire of Japanese goods was built in the center of the Recreation Ground. Eight cases of kerosene were opened and the goods were soaked in the oil before consigned to the flames.

Extra constables and gendarmes were posted along the streets of the parade but they were not needed.

THE RESOLUTIONS

Girl paraders were especially conspicuous. Of the 76 schools represented, 13 were girl schools.

Shops situated in the side streets which kept Japanese stock placed their wares under cover upon hearing the news of the raids.

The resolution passed by the mass meeting follows:

"That, owing to the critical situation in Foochow as a consequence of action by Japanese a week ago, the Shanghai Students' Union realises the necessity of developing an extensive propaganda to include lectures, demonstrations, and the absolute boycotting of Japanese goods, to arouse public opinion against Japanese encroachment upon China's sovereignty. Accordingly the Shanghai students will suspend their school work for four days beginning on December 3, 1919."

MANIFESTO ISSUED

A lengthy manifesto was issued by the Union of Associated bodies yesterday to the "friendly" foreign powers, asking for the cancellation of all unjust secret treaties concluded during the war, the restoration of the rights of Shantung formally conceded to Germany, the rejection of the articles 156, 157 and 158 of the peace treaty with Germany which allows Japan to succeed German interests in Shantung and to refrain from lending to Peking before the convening of a genuinely representative legislature.

The Union pointed out that the expression of the military authorities in Peking is not representative of the real Chinese public will and so long as the will of the Chinese is ignored, there will be no peace in the Far East and no peace for the world.

PEKING CABINET BEFORE SENATE

Names To Be Submitted Soon For Vacant Posts, Says Premier Chin

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Dec. 2.—One hundred and four members were present this afternoon when the Senate voted on the Cabinet. Chin Yun-peng was present and recounted the histories of his nominees. Senator Chen Mou-ting stated that he hoped that the Premier would submit nominations for the vacant portfolios of Education and Commerce before the end of the present session.

The Premier replied that he was also anxious about that matter and would submit his nominations as soon as possible.

The result of the vote was as follows:—

Liu Cheng-hsiang, Foreign Affairs	95	for	8 against
Tien Wen-lieh, Interior	99	„	3 „
Li Shih-hao, Finance	91	„	12 „
Chin Yun-peng, Premier & War	93	„	10 „
Sah Chen-peng, Navy	97	„	6 „
Chu Shen, Justice	82	„	21 „
Tseng Yu-cheng, Communications	83	„	19 „

Afghanistan Tribes Accept British Terms

Town Of Kaniguram Is Partly Razed In Attack Made By Raiding Planes

(*Reuter's Service*)

Dattakel, November 17.—A Waziri Jirga was held outside the fort when the representatives of six tribes unreservedly accepted the British terms. A section of the turbulent Maddakhel tribe which held aloof will be punished, if it does not submit tomorrow.

The bombing of Kaniguram, capital of the Mashuds was terrific. Buildings were blown to dust and the whole town was in flames when the British airmen had finished. The airmen also used their machine-guns, firing thousands of rounds. The enemy's casualties were heavy.

Viscountess Astor Elected Member House Of Commons

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Nov. 28.—The result of the bye-election at Plymouth was as follows:—

	Votes
Viscountess Astor (Coalition Unionist)	14,495
Mr. W. T. Gay (Labor)	9,292
Mr. Isaac Foot (Liberal)	4,139

The Thanet bye-election resulted as follows:—

Hon. Edmond Harmsworth, son of Lord Rothermere, (Coalition Unionist)	9,711
Mr. West (Liberal)	4,139

Result of the by-election at South Croydon is as follows:

Sir Allan Smith (Coalition Unionist)	11,777 votes.
Mr. Houlder (Liberal)	9,574 votes.

[Viscountess Astor, the former Nanny Langhorne of Virginia, succeeds her husband, Major Waldorf Astor in the House of Commons. By the death of his father, William Waldorf Astor, Major Astor became a Viscount and a member of the House of Lords. Conservative leaders of Plymouth asked Viscountess Astor to accept the nomination for a seat in Parliament. She had already made a name for herself in British politics and during the campaign of her husband for a seat in the House amazed the English people with her energy and wit.]

U.S. Is Considering Ultimatum To Mexico

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, (By Wireless) undated.—Although a further investigation of the facts will be made, the American Government has no intention of changing its attitude in the case of Mr. William Jenkins, the American Consular Agent at Pueblo.

Administration officials informed a representative of the Associated Press that the American Government was prepared for the next step, which might take the form of an ultimatum to the Mexican Government.

CARRANZA KILLED, REPORTED IN U.S.

Message From Capital Tells Of Fighting There With Obregon's Forces

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, Nov. 28.—According to a telegram from San Antonio, Texas, fighting is in progress in Mexico City between the Carranza and Obregon factions. The telegram adds that it is reported that General Carranza had been killed.

Italian Socialists Demand Recognition Of Russian Soviet

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, Nov. 28.—After two days discussion, the Executive of the Socialist party passed a resolution defining the Socialist victory at the elections as "an act of complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Republic and an order to the Government to recognise the Soviet."

The Executive insists that the Socialist group should participate at the opening of parliament and make an anti-monarchical demonstration.

POINCARE AT ARDENNES

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 1, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—President Poincare left Paris yesterday evening for the Ardennes.

STRIKE PARLEY IN AMERICA ENDS

Negotiations At Washington Broken Off When Men Reject Proposals

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Nov. 27.—The negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike have been broken off; the miners rejecting the owners proposal to accept the Fuel controllers suggestion for an increase of wages of fourteen percent. The owners ignored the Secretary of Labor's proposal for a wage increase of 31%. The Committees of miners and mineowners have adjourned indefinitely.

Washington, November 28.—The Government has decided to seize and work the bituminous mines, the owners of which will not co-operate in increasing production. Furthermore the Government will protect non-striking miners by military means, and the fourteen percent increase in wages will be enforced at all such mines.

Washington, November 26.—It is announced that the Cabinet's basis for a settlement of the coal strike was a wage advance of fourteen percent for all mineworkers, government control of prices and no present increase in prices. The acting President of the Miners' Federation declares that the miners will not accept the offer.

Italian Parliament Is Opened By King

Successor To Signor Tittoni As Foreign Minister Is Gazetted

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, November 27.—It is definitely announced that the King will open Parliament on December 1. The appointment of Signor Scialoja as Foreign Minister in succession to Signor Tittoni is gazetted. Signor Scialoja will also represent Italy on the Council of the League of Nations.

PARIS PAPERS APPEAR

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 1, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—The newspaper strike is over, and the newspapers are reappearing today. The printers secured no rise in wages.

New Story Of Late Uprising Says Ex-Czech Chief Did Not Start It But Was Attacked By Kolchak

Said To Have Been Resting In Railroad Yards With Men When Supreme Ruler Opened Fire On His Force

Five years ago a lad of 23 was told that he must serve in the army of Austria as a private. A few months later he was taken prisoner at Liublin when the Russian hordes bore down on the armies of Archduke Joseph and Wilhelm, then the King and Emperor of all Prussia.

Two years later this same young man was given a lieutenancy in the Russian army—in two months he had risen to the rank of general and was a field marshal named by Admiral Kolchak. His successes followed rapidly and the world acclaimed General Gaida as a military genius.

Yesterday, this same Gaida, now 28 years old, arrived in Shanghai as a private citizen though he still wears the uniform of a Czech general. He comes here as a deportee from Vladivostok, driven from that city.

FOUGHT KOLCHAK

Gaida led a Czech army across Siberia; he engineered one of the most brilliant military campaigns in history; he rose from a private to a general; took Perm; led the successful attack on Ekaterinburg. But when he fought Kolchak he was discredited in the eyes of Kolchak and Kolchak it was who ordered him sent from the country.

Gaida was driven from Siberia when his power was in the ascendency, when he was expected to try to prove that he, his Czechs and the loyal Russians, could have hurled back the same Bolshevistic elements that had driven Kolchak from Omsk and were pursuing the Supreme Ruler of all Russia to the sea, those who are in touch with the situation say.

Various reports have come from Siberia regarding the coup d'etat of November 16. Some condemn Gaida. Others say that Gaida was the man to redeem Russia from the sins of Bolshevism.

Gaida and his staff landed in Shanghai yesterday. The party went directly to the Palace Hotel. General Gaida saw no one except Mr. Max Engel, the Czecho-Slovak Government representative here. He will receive newspaper men this morning.

WITH MADAM GAIDA

General Gaida comes here with Madam Gaida, Colonel Ch. Husarek, chief of staff, and Madam Husarek; Major Krivocz, Captain Malesek, Captain Mach. Lieutenant Sorm and Lieutenant Podczimek, staff officers. The party will remain here about three weeks.

Gaida's rise to fame and his subsequent fall form a dramatic chapter in the history of Russia. He was a prisoner of war at Petropavlovsk when he started to secretly organise the Czechs. And when the Russian Government asked the Czechs to turn on Austria, the nation that had oppressed them, Gaida was picked as one of the men to lead the new army. The organisation was effected at Kiev in 1916 and Lieutenant Gaida became in turn a captain, major, colonel, and finally a general. In 1916 he had secretly laid the foundation of the Czecho-Slovak army. In 1917 came the revolution in Russia. Bolshevism followed and Gaida started to wage war on the Bolshevists, now with a government behind him for it was Kolchak who promoted him from a private to a general.

Compelled to resign his command he went to Vladivostok and there, it is said, waited for Kolchak to crumble. Gaida had fought Lenin, Trotsky and now was fighting Kolchak.

The climax came with the uprising in Vladivostok on November 16, his arrest followed and deportation.

Reports from Vladivostok say there is tremendous indignation among the Russians over the wholesale executions of those Russians captured among Gaida's followers, whom they believe to have gone over as a political move and under the impression that was quite prevalent in Vladivostok that the revolution would be merely a shifting of authority and without any fighting. Caught in the

(Continued on Page 7)

Russians Roused Over Executions

Reports from Vladivostok say there is tremendous indignation among the Russians over wholesale executions of those Russians who were captured among Gaida's followers. These, say reports, went over to Gaida's force believing there was to be no fighting and that another change in authority had merely been ordered. The reports go on to allege that they were shot down after their surrender or marched off for execution in squads.

NEWLY FORMED KOLCHAK CABINET OUTLINES PLANS

List Of Ministers At Irkutsk Announced; Policy Of Premier Stated

WILL COMBAT BOLSHEVISM

Report Received In London Is That Denikin Has Met Reverse

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Irkutsk, Dec. 1.—The Constitution of the new Siberian Cabinet is as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Pepelaieff.

Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Tretiakoff.

Minister of Finance, M. Bourishkin.

Minister of Commerce, M. Okorokoff.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Petroff.

Minister of Labor, M. Shumilogsky.

Minister of Communications, M. Ustrugoff.

Minister of War, M. Khangin.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. Preobragensky.

Minister of Justice, ad interim, M. Morozoff.

State Controller, M. Brasnoff.

Superintendent of Government Affairs, M. Gins.

The actual direction of the Ministry of the Interior is entrusted to M. Cherven-Vodaly, Acting Minister.

The Ministries of the Navy and Supplies are to be reduced to the status of departments. M. Cherven-Vocaly was well-known in Petrograd, Tver, and Moscow municipal circles. He was a member of the Russian Union of Towns Committee and one of the founders of the National Center, an organisation formed during the Bolshevik rule, in Moscow, with branches in Petrograd, Kief, and other centers, aiming at the overthrow of the Soviets. He co-operated with General Denikin's administration and was delegated to organise relations with Admiral Kolchak. He has lately been a member of the State Economic Council, presiding over the Labor section.

The new Cabinet at its first meeting discussed the means for the most speedy realisation of the new program. M. Pepelaieff, afterwards left for General headquarters to report the Cabinet's decisions to the Supreme Ruler.

PREMIER'S PROGRAM

M. Pepelaieff the new Premier has published his program which is based on the following fundamental principles:

(1). Government of the country solely by Ministers selected by the Premier and appointed by the Supreme Ruler.

(2). Emancipation of the Administration from military influence.

(3). Severe measures for the prevention of abuses and injustices, regardless by whom committed.

(4). Extension of the competency of the future legislative State Assembly of Zemstovs.

(5). Close relations between the government and the people, co-operation with the opposition

(Continued on Page 3)

Fighting Man, Now A Private Citizen, Arrives Here With Madam Gaida And His Staff And Is At Palace

With the unheralded arrival of General Gaida in Shanghai yesterday on the little Vladivostok steamer, Penza, a new side to the story of the so-called revolution in Siberia November 16 and one that has not yet been permitted to get by the consorship that envelops Kolchak territory was revealed.

This new version of the affair is that Gaida did not start the revolt, that he was attacked by Kalmikoff, the latter in an armored train, and that the sole purpose of the attack on Gaida and his troops was to get Gaida out of the way as a probable leader of a reconstructive program in the event of the fall of Kolchak. The informant is a man of unquestioned reliability, one who is acquainted with the facts and one who traveled with General Gaida all the way from Vladivostok to Shanghai. He said:

WEARIED OF INTRIGUE

"The Czech hero of the unparalleled Siberian campaign of 1918, the only military genius developed by the fighting in Russia, lands here under what some people would say is a cloud. That is because the true story of the fighting on November 16 has yet to be told.

"On the afternoon of Sunday November 16, General Gaida, with his little force of 200 loyal Russians, a picked crew, rested in their train in the railroad yards of Vladivostok. Wearied of the intrigues and treachery of the monarchist plotters at Omsk he had some months before given up the position of commander-in-chief of the Siberian forces which he had taken with such enthusiasm in January, 1919. Kolchak was the wrong man and Gaida knew it. He had realised it soon after his joyous promise to stamp out Bolshevism, when Kolchak, instead of backing Gaida insisting that Semenoff and Kalmikoff quit pillaging and give some help, sided with the latter. Without Gaida's generalship, Kolchak was breaking. His fate was evident and all that was needed was to give time a chance.

WITH JAPANESE GUNS

"There are in Siberia certain leaders to whom patriotism or love of country means nothing. The Cossacks, Semenoff and Kalmikoff are an example. They have been named publicly by the American State Department as "common bandits," because of their murders of innocent Russians and their looting. They are armed with Japanese guns and those guns shoot ammunition of a special caliber that can be supplied by Japanese factories only.

"When Harbarovsk was taken from the Bolshevists in September, 1918 by the Allies, mostly Japanese with a few Americans and some Russians, it was Kalmikoff and his men who butchered the inhabitants, executing somewhere between one and four thousand before the American commander, working through the Japanese commander-in-chief, could force an interference. And when Kalmikoff returned to Harbarovsk last spring to attend a general Cossack conference it was in an armored train guarded by Japanese.

On this particular Sunday afternoon of November 16 all was quiet about the Gaida train. It had been the regular place of residence for Gaida and his men for weeks. There were the usual guards about, for the men had not forgotten the attempt to assassinate their chief but two weeks before, when three armed men rushed his car and fired a fusilade of shots into it, escaping with the loss of but one man. Trouble appeared far from everyone's mind when slowly into the yards pulled the armored train of Kalmikoff and his crew, the armored train took up a position where it commanded the Gaida train and then opened fire. The attack came from Kalmikoff.

"Everyone knows what happened to Gaida's little force after two days of fighting, how they struggled to the railway station

more than half of them mowed down by machine-guns and were there met by more machine guns directed by Rosanov, Kolchak's commander in Vladivostok. The Gaida force, in spite of this, took the station and held it. The Allied troops held aloof, even the Czechs, except when Gaida was wounded. Then mysteriously somehow they spirited him away.

"Tuesday morning, after throwing shells into the building from three-inch guns, the Rosonov-Kalmikoff forces took the place by storm. There was no resistence. The few men remaining were executed as traitors. The station was a veritable shambles."

VERDICT AWAITED IN SLANDER CASE

Hearing In British Court In Which Inspector O'Toole Is Defendant Concluded

Judgment was reserved in the slander suit brought by Mr. R. T. Ryton and Mrs. Olive Ryton against Inspector J. O'Toole and Mrs. F. J. O'Toole in the British Supreme Court and concluded yesterday. Judge Skinner Turner heard the closing addresses made by Mr. W. Strafford Levinson for the plaintiffs and Mr. E. W. Godfrey for the defendants.

Mr. Godfrey stated that the only issue involved was whether or not the words alleged in the statement of claim were ever used by Mrs. O'Toole. Counsel thought the Court must have been impressed with the evidence of his client.

Counsel pointed out that although there was no attempt made by the plaintiffs to show the slightest motive on the part of Mrs. O'Toole, he submitted that there was motive on the part of the plaintiffs and this was supported by direct evidence. Mrs. Ryton has admitted that on two occasions she made threats that she would make Mrs. O'Toole "pay for it."

Mr. Levinson submitted that Mrs. Ryton was impressed with fear when the Chefoo incident was enacted. She had every reason to be afraid. The mere fact of a policeman, whom she knew to be policeman, saying "I will lock you up" is enough to put fear into the mind of a man, let alone a woman. Counsel submitted that all that was originally demanded of the defendants was a public apology.

Whether the plaintiffs were right or wrong in demanding a public apology does not really show the aggressiveness of the motives of the parties, Mr. Levinson said. There would have been no need of a public apology if a reply had been sent to the first letter, which only demanded an explanation.

In reserving his judgment, Judge Skinner Turner said that he wished the parties had asked for a jury. In view of the seriousness of the statement alleged to have been uttered, he thought it would be better to take sometime to consider his judgment.

Both counsel explained that a jury was not asked for because the defendants are leaving for England next Monday and a jury trial would have prevented them from making the trip.

Kowloon Residents Form Association

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of Kowloon residents a resolution was passed to form a Kowloon Residents Association with the following objects:

(1). The general betterment of the conditions of residence in Kowloon and the adjacent territories.

(2). Periodically to meet and discuss improvements of housing, lighting, police, communications, sanitation, water, etc.

(3). To obtain adequate representation in the Legislature.

(4). To make a representation to the Government regarding the annual Financial estimates affecting the district.

Troops At Macao March In Review

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Macao, Dec. 2.—In commemoration of the anniversary of the restoration of Portugal from Spanish Dominion a review of troops was held here yesterday evening composed of a contingent of sailors from the gun boats, infantry, artillery, the volunteer corps and police, headed by a band, in all 700 strong. The Governor took the salute. The troops marched past along the Avenida Vasco da Gama, paraded the principal thoroughfares and were dismissed in the Square in front of the Senate House.

PRICE OF SILVER

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, (By Wireless) undated.—Exchange November 28: Bar Silver $1.29; Mexican Dollar $—

Peking Urged Not To Yield Concessions In Tibet

Contradiction Of Report Is Issued By Indian Government---Negotiations Hang Fire

(*Reuter's Service*)

Delhi, (undated).—The Government of India has issued a contradiction to the numerous rumors that the Tibetan Government intends to invoke the aid of the Nepal and Bhutan Durbars in the event of Tibet becoming hostile to China.

The Government states that complete quiet prevails on the Sino-Tibetan frontier. Since the armistice there has been a temporary suspension of the settlement of the Sino-Tibetan question. The Government adds that the rumors referred to probably started in Peking.

STATEMENT ISSUED

Peking, Dec. 2.—Having enquired regarding the present position of the Tibetan question, Reuters Agency is able to publish the following statement on the subject:

"As the result of the invitation by the British Government to the Chinese Government to settle this long outstanding question which has remained in a state of suspense during the war, the Chinese Government on May 30 last submitted certain formal proposals for a settlement. These proposals were based on the unsigned draft convention prepared during the tripartite negotiations in India in 1913 and 1914, which arrangement was at that time accepted in principle by the Chinese Government with the exception of the clause laying down the boundary between China and Tibet.

The Chinese offer of May 30 suggested a boundary line which amounted to a reversion to the old historical Chino-Tibetan frontier as laid down by the Manchus in 1727 and which continued for nearly two centuries afterwards. This Chinese offer was duly submitted to the British Government which replied after mature examination that it was acceptable in principle as far as they were concerned. At that moment a settlement of this old question which is the only outstanding issue of importance between Great Britain and China appeared imminent.

HALTS NEGOTIATIONS

A few days later however, in August last, the Chinese Government suddenly expressed the desire to postpone the conclusion of the negotiations on the grounds that the proposed settlement, having met with popular opposition in the country, it was necessary to enlighten public opinion on the subject before proceeding with the settlement. The British Government has since been waiting for the Chinese Government to resume the negotiations on the basis of China's own offer.

Since the Chinese left Lhassa as the result of the revolution in China seven or eight years ago, Tibet has in fact been independent of her suzerain. The settlement now proposed entails the return of Tibet to the fold of the five races of the Republic on the basis of a self-governing dominion, together with readmission of a Chinese resident and his staff to Lahassa in return for a guarantee of internal autonomy.

Suggestions Presented Under Five Heads

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, November 27.—The result of the Peking Government's circular telegram to the provinces inviting suggestions as to how to deal with the Tibetan problem is the bringing forward by the provincial authorities of five main points which the Foreign Office is requested to consider in conducting further negotiations with the British. The essence of these recommendations, which follow, is that Peking should make as few concessions as possible to the British Government and should stand out strongly for what the provincial authorities and the Chinese people believe to be their rights in Tibet:

(1) In view of the fact that efforts are being made to reunite the whole country, and as Outer Mongolia, one of the five races forming the Republic of China, has agreed to the cancellation of its autonomy, it is out of the question for China to consent to the cession of any of her dependencies beyond the Great Wall.

(2) As Tibet is contiguous to India, the Government is reminded of the fact that the inclusion of the Chinshakiang River in Tibetan territory will place the sources of the Yangtaze under control of Great Britain.

(3) In as much as Yunnan, Szechuan, Kansu and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) border on Tibet the cession to Tibet of the Tehkeh and Tengkobe districts will be tantamount to sacrificing the outer defenses of these four provinces and thus laying them bare to invasion.

(4) The whole nation has been clamoring for the preservation of Tibet as a dependency of China, and therefore any concession to Great Britain will be made in opposition to the will of the people.

(5) The Government should exercise great care in conducting the negotiations with Great Britain in order that no dangerous precedent may be established for the use of some other foreign Power in future diplomatic dealings.

The negotiations between the British Legation and the Foreign Office with regard to Tibet, which came to a pause some time back, have not yet been resumed. Your correspondent understands, however, that both parties are ready to approach the matter in a conciliatory spirit and that an effort will be made to settle it forever and in a manner satisfactory to the British, Chinese and Tibetans. There has never been any real friction as a result of the present negotiations, and most of the popular opposition to them has resulted from the fact that no one knew just what was going on.

Much of the anti-British campaign with regard to Tibet has been conducted by the Japanese owned or subsidised vernacular press in this country with a view to diverting the thoughts of the Chinese people from the Tsingtau question. The entire anti-British campaign has been conducted in fits and starts, and an investigation of every renewal of these attacks reveals the fact that Japanese-owned newspapers invariably led the way and that the attacks were made at times when some phase of the Tsingtau problem was about to come up for discussion.

Navy Footballers Get Return Game Against Shanghai

Sailors And Civilians To Meet On Gridiron Saturday, December 20

On Saturday, December 20, the Navy team will get its return football game with Shanghai. The third American football game of the year may be followed by another on the Saturday, January 3. For it was decided last night that the series would be for the best two out of three games.

The agreement came after both teams had scored numerous touchdowns, goals from the field and safeties last night at the Cafe Parisien where the civilians were hosts to their sailor opponents at a dinner.

It was a regular dinner—followed by cigars and the inevitable speeches. Captain Carlander, the 247-pound captain of the Navy eleven thanked the civilians for the dinner. Captain H. D. Rodger, Coach H. T. Bradley, J. E. Doyle of THE CHINA PRESS, and Henderson, the crack sailor end, were among the speakers.

Britain To Build Many Locomotives

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Nov. 28.—Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Woolwich today intimated that in view of the world shortage of railway rolling stock the Arsenal would be made a great locomotive center. He stated that orders were already in hand for the construction of 1,000 locomotives and 2,500 railway wagons.

Awards Announced By Tank Commission

Report Following Inquiry Made In Britain Gives Praise To Winston Churchill

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 27.—The Royal Commission on awards to inventors has issued its report regarding the various claims in respect of tanks. The report records that it was primarily due to "the receptivity, courage, and driving force" of Mr. Winston Churchill that the general idea was put into practice.

The report attributes the principal credit for the designing and production of the tank to Sir William Tritton and Major Wilson to whom the sum of £16,000 is jointly awarded. Major General Swinton is awarded £1,000. The report recognises the still greater value of his advocacy of the use of the tank for which it says, a pecuniary reward would be inappropriate.

Another claimant is awarded £1,000 and also two more £500 each. Some claimants were disqualified because their investigations came within the scope of their duties.

Sir Eustace Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction is awarded £1,000. The Commission exceedingly regrets that it is unable to recommend an award to the Western Australian inventor Bemole who, the report states, is entitled to the greatest credit for reducing to practical shape in 1912 the most brilliant invention, which anticipated and surpassed in some respects that actually utilised in 1918, but which was put aside because occasion for its use had then not arisen. The Commission, however, the report adds, is bound to adhere to the general rule of requiring a causal connection between making an invention and the Government's use of any similar invention.

Olive Thomas At Apollo

Olive Thomas, star of Ziegfield's Follies, will be seen at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night playing the lead in "Indiscreet Corinne," a five-act comedy in which the musical comedy star appears as the masked cabaret dancer.

Her desire for adventure causes her to leave home and she becomes a mysterious masked dancer. A man comes into her life and although she is happy with the new world she is conquering, she returns to the old home.

The picture carries a powerful lesson and is replete with comedy situations. It will be screened at the Apollo tomorrow, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Big Lumber Cargo Here On West Ira

One of the largest lumber cargoes ever despatched from Seattle is now being unloaded at the Robert Dollar Company Pootung wharf from the West Ira, which arrived here last Saturday.

The West Ira brought 4,500,000 feet of lumber to the Robert Dollar Company.

Be a home-owner—give to your family the chance of better citizenship that home-owning gives.

Buy a lot and build a home. Why continue to pay money to your landlord year after year? HE benefits, not YOU!

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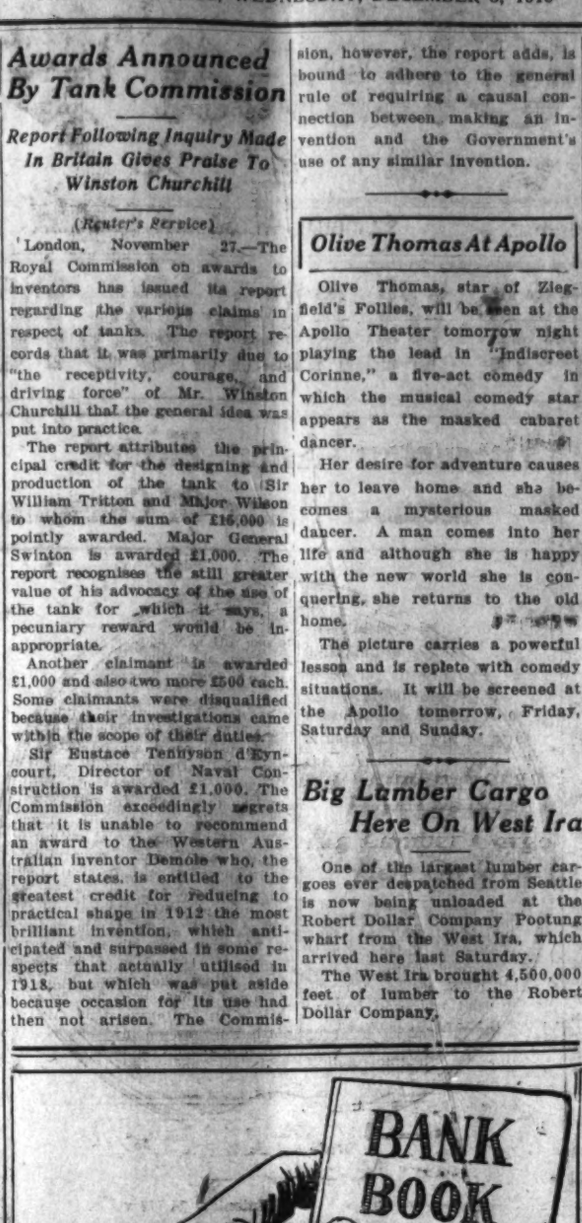

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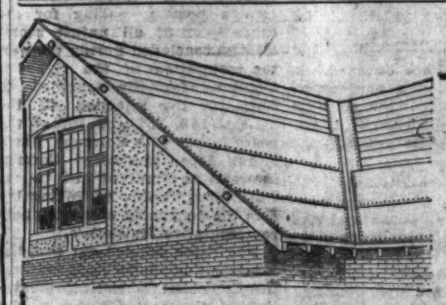

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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Y.W.C.A. Finance Drive Launched Here This Week

This week the Young Women's Christian Association is beginning its annual finance campaign for current expenses. The National Committee and the local association are holding a joint campaign this year as usual. Appeal to go to both foreigners and Chinese for support. The giving public in China is still not very large. The appeal which a woman's organisation makes, is still not widely understood, although each year the number of supporters grows appreciably. For the present at least, the policy of the Young Women's Christian Association is therefore to ask support from foreigners as well as from Chinese. Meanwhile, that Chinese women are carrying more responsibility is shown by the fact that during this campaign 85 Chinese and 30 foreign women will be working together to raise the annual budget of this work in which they mutually believe.

COMMUNITY WORK

The organisation of the Association is more or less of a mystery to the uninitiated, so that some explanation may be timely. The national movements which have been organised, in twenty-nine different countries are united through the World's Committee with its headquarters in London. Among the movements in these countries the strongest are in Great Britain and the United States, both of which have proved their value many times in the war work of the last five years.

The Association movement in China is necessarily on a different basis. It was begun twelve years ago by secretaries sent out from America and later from Great Britain. At first they found a very small group of Chinese women ready to work with them, since the beginning of woman's education in China is comparatively recent.

But from its small beginnings the Association is growing into an important factor in community work. The National Committee for China has its headquarters in Shanghai at 61 Range Road. Its work has two sides, the Student and the City Associations. The Student Associations are organised in seventy-two schools and colleges throughout the country. Beginning of club work has also been made among Government school students. To cover this work for student associations a staff of six foreign secretaries is maintained, some at the National office and some travelling. City Associations exist at present in six of the larger cities, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Canton, Foochow and Changsha.

GROWING RAPIDLY

Four other cities will organise shortly as the Chinese women are almost ready to carry the responsibility for the local Associations.

The finances of the National Committee are secured in various ways. The foreign secretaries are of course supported from the five countries they represent: there is also a large grant of money from the National Board of the United States of America: a small proportion of the money needed is raised in China, partly from Chinese and partly from foreign givers. The local Young Women's Christian Associations, on the other hand, receive no money from abroad but raise their own budgets in their own cities very largely from Chinese givers. The Shanghai Local Young Women's Christian Association is growing rapidly, and is providing a demonstration of the administrative capacity of Chinese women, as well as an outlet for their desire to serve the community.

PRINCE OF KOREA SMUGGLES LETTER TO FRIENDS HERE

Refutes Japanese Charge That He Was Prisoner Of Seoul Kidnappers

Refutation of the Japanese official charge that the Korean Imperial Prince, who was stopped at Antung on his way to join the Provisional Government in Shanghai, was kidnapped from his palace in Seoul and was being brought here by force, was made yesterday. At the headquarters of the Korean Provisional Government a statement was given out containing a free translation of a letter from the Prince to his countrymen who are heading the rebellion against Japanese domination of Korea.

In this letter the Prince is quoted as saying:

My objects in seeking to escape from Seoul and go to Shanghai were:

FIRST, To tell the world how the Japanese killed my mother, the Korean Queen, who was murdered in 1895 and to describe the circumstances surrounding the death of my father, the late Emperor.

SECOND, To tell the world of the brutal treatment of Koreans by the Japanese, particularly since March 1 of this year, to describe the methods used by the Japanese to suppress the cry of Korea's millions for liberty and to prove the impossibility of the assimilation of Koreans by the Japanese.

THIRD, To declare to the world that the treaties by which the Japanese gradually assumed control of Korea, including the so-called annexation treaty, were absolutely opposed by the Emperor and the people and that the Emperor, even to the end, did not affix his private seal to all the treaties.

FOURTH, To show to our people that I would rather be a common citizen of a free Korea than a Prince of the Japanese government and to be at the seat of the Korean Provisional Government and give my mite for Korean independence.

The Prince, who is known throughout the world after having served as Korean ambassador to many countries, has been recognised as strongly anti-Japanese in his sentiments and is said to have given much aid to the revolutionists since their open rebellion was started against control by the subjects of the Mikado. He left Seoul secretly some time ago but was overtaken at Antung by the Japanese and compelled to return to his home. The "underground railway," by means of which several influential Koreans have since escaped to Shanghai, was not in effective operation at the time.

The exact fate of the Prince is not yet known to Koreans here but the letter, which was smuggled to Provisional Government headquarters here, is taken to mean that he is safe at his palace in Seoul, although virtually a prisoner.

That the companions of the Prince in his attempted flight have been sacrificed is indicated, the Koreans insist, by the assertion of the Japanese that the member of the Imperial family was "saved from kidnappers."

Delays In Cables Again Brought Up Before Commons

Premier Replies To Question And Says Situation Is Becoming Normal

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 27.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Robert Clough referred to the extreme delay in all cables from the Middle and Far East and from Africa. He drew attention to the fact that as much as a fortnight would often elapse before the public were informed of events of the utmost importance. He asked if the departments concerned might therefore be instructed to issue for public information the official messages they received promptly, owing to government preference in cabling.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the delay had been caused by two faults on the Eastern main cables, which had now been rectified. The situation was becoming normal and arrears were being worked off. The various departments would continue to do what was possible in order to facilitate the early issue of news to the public.

Siberian Cabinet Outlines Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

and union of all healthy elements of society.

(6). Close co-operation with the Czecho-Slovaks.

(7). Strong support of the Volunteer movement.

(8). Radical measures to remedy shortage of supplies for the army and the civil population.

(9). A further reduction of Ministerial staffs.

The whole program is based on the principles of fighting Bolshevism and of regeneration of the governmental and national forces. It is stated that the Premier intends to carry out his program without delay.

The new Cabinet has decided to increase the number of elected representatives of the Peasants and Cossacks social groups in the State Zemstvos Assembly. A proposal for the exclusion of members already appointed has been submitted to the Supreme Ruler for approval. The Cabinet has further decided on reformation of the Government system by a process of decentralisation including reduction of the central boards and extension of local civil administration also measures for the acceleration and simplification of legal procedure.

The following official communique is issued by General headquarters:

"The situation on the front has not undergone any essential change. The advance of the overwhelming Red forces is very slow, being held up by our army. The enemy is sustaining big losses. General Janin, Chief of the Allied forces in Siberia arrived yesterday at Irkutsk and conferred with representatives of the Russian Government and the Allied armies."

The Russian Telegraph Agency states:

"According to reports from highly reliable sources all the misunderstandings between the Kolchak Government and the Czecho-Slovak representatives, caused by the publication of the Czecho-Slovak memorandum have now been liquidated and there is no longer any obstacle to friendly co-operation."

London Gets Report Denikin Is Retreating

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 27.—It is semi-officially stated that Bolshevists have driven back General Denikin's forces to a maximum depth of fifty miles along most of the front. During the last six months the Bolshevists have sent 350,000 men and 1,000 guns against General Denikin who will probably be forced to retreat farther, but important forces which may redress the balance will be available to him owing to events in the Ukraine, where the defection of 15,000 Galician troops has made General Petlura's position desperate, while the capture of Makhno's brigands by General Denikin's troops is imminent. This means the removal of the danger to General Denikin's lines of supply, which had caused him to divert troops from the anti-Bolshevist front.

NEW OUTBREAKS OCCUR AT CAIRO

Allenby Expresses Himself In Accord With French Commissioner In Syria

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 1, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Field Marshal Lord Allenby who has arrived in Cairo after visiting Beirut, expressed keen satisfaction at the welcome he had received and in particular at the perfect understanding prevailing between General Gouraud, French High Commissioner in Syria and himself.

Lord Allenby stated that he was of opinion that in dealing with the Musulman population a policy of full agreement between the representatives of France and Great Britain was bound to produce excellent results.

Cairo, Nov. 24.—Four revolver attempts have been made on British officers since November 20: one officer, Captain Cohen of the Labor Corps, was killed. The students are again on strike. The four members of the local committee have been released from arrest and have gone to their villages.

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CLUBWOMEN HAVE MUSICAL PROGRAM

Concert To Be Given At Olympic Theater On December 12

Members of the American Woman's Club thoroughly enjoyed a musical program at the Carlton Cafe yesterday afternoon. The music department, of which Miss Mary McConnell is chairman, had charge of the program, every number of which was beautiful. Miss McConnell accompanied several of the vocalists and she also was one of a vocal trio.

Mrs. Roland Hughes, Mrs. Arthur W. Allison, Messrs. L. Burman and J. E. Good and Miss McConnell contributed numbers. Mr. A. G. Loehr was not able to sing on account of illness. The accompanists were Miss McConnell, Miss Lamond and Mrs. Cavanaugh.

Mrs. W. H. Lunt presided at the meeting and announced that on the evening of December 12 there would be a concert at the Olympic Theater at which Miss Myra Olive would sing and Professor Ore would play piano selections. The proceeds are to be devoted to social service work in Shanghai. Tickets can be purchased from Miss L. Tuttle, of the McTyeire School.

At the sale of work at Union Church next Saturday there will be an American stall in which many of the members of the American Woman's Club are interested and to which members will contribute cakes and other delicacies.

Mrs. G. R. Coleman announced that the children's party this year would be just about the same as last year and that donations of toys, cakes and candies for destitute children would be gladly received.

Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, of the Social Service Department read a letter of appreciation from Captain Shapley of the Wilmington thanking the department for the entertainment that has been shown the boys of the boat by members of the club. Mrs. Sawyer said that the South Dakota, New Orleans and Albany were expected sometime in the near future. As the boys of the South Dakota are the only ones that will be here long enough to participate in any festivities, a dance has been proposed for them in which the boys from the other men of war will take part if they are in port. This dance will take place at the Town Hall some time between December 16 and 20. The American business men of Shanghai will combine with this department in entertaining the boys while in port.

Mrs. Sawyer mentioned the destitute condition of Russian refugees who are living in the native city and said that even with prompt assistance many lives would probably be lost, as they are living in the most abject poverty. Anybody who can possibly spare any warm clothing for the relief of these Russian refugees is earnestly requested to do so. This clothing, or anything else that can be given for their relief should be left at the Charity Organisation on Soochow Road.

Letts And Germans Are Now At War

(Continued from Page 1)

allocation of the percentage of tonnage of German warships among the different Powers but it has been agreed that France and Italy shall each have a minimum of five light cruisers and ten torpedo boats. Each ally will have a big battleship and one torpedo boat for experimental purposes. These units will be destroyed within a year after delivery.

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The Wages Of Neglect

Hemorrhoids are the result of neglect upon the part of the person afflicted with them to obey one of the most important of Nature's laws, which is to maintain a regular and thorough evacuation of the waste matter formed in the bowels.

In other words the chief cause of piles is Constipation.

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AGENTS

LABOR MEETING RECEIVES REPORT

Proposals Are Discussed For Dealing With Subject Of Unemployment

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, (By Wireless) undated.—M. Albert Thomas the French Labor Leader has been selected by the Governing Body of the International Labor Conference as the first Director-General of the International Labor Office under the League of Nations.

M. Arthur Fontaine becomes permanent Chairman of the Governing Body of the Conference.

The International Labor Conference today adopted the report recommending special consideration for countries not industrially developed in the establishment of an eight-hour day. It also adopted the agreement regarding the prohibition of and regulation of child labor.

REPORT PRESENTED

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, November 27.—The International Labor Conference yesterday discussed the report of the Committee on unemployment. An amendment introduced by Mr. Gemmill (South Africa) limiting the representation of European States on the Migration Commission to one half of the total membership was adopted after a bitter debate. Mr. Crawford (South Africa) pointed out the opposing economic interests of the Old World with its teeming population and shortage of raw material and the New World with its abundance of raw materials and shortage of population.

He declared that the New World must be shown greater consideration and that the impression must not be given that Europe was seeking only its own selfish interests, or trying to take advantage of the Conference to perpetuate its dominance of world industries.

M. Jouhaux (France) supported the amendment because France expected soon to become a country receiving immigration, but he protested against the statement that Europe was seeking to exploit the New World.

A motion referring all the draft conventions to the International Labor Office was defeated by 43 votes to 38. Another motion referring the question of unemployment to the Council of the League of Nations for solution was negatived by 48 votes to 40.

A Swiss amendment referring to the governing body the draft convention for reciprocal treatment of foreign workers was also negatived by 47 votes to 26.

One of the Canadian Delegates replying to the Italian suggestion that the conference was dominated by national egotism instead of an international spirit, contended that any attempt to interfere in such international affairs would be disastrous.

The recommendation that each State should establish an effective system of unemployment insurance was adopted.

BERNE IS WINNER FROM BREASSEUR

Takes Wrestling Match In Two Straight Falls At Victoria Theater

In two straight falls William Berne took the wrestling match from Constance Breasseur, the Frenchman formerly known as The Masked One, at the Victoria Theater last night before a big audience.

Both falls were won by the toe hold, Berne pinning Breasseur's shoulders to mat in 40 minutes for the first fall after maintaining the toe hold for three minutes. After ten minutes intermission Berne came back and won the second fall in 25 minutes, Breasseur quitting after Berne had punished him with the toe hold. Berne's weight told in both bouts.

The wrestlers agreed to use both the toe hold and strangle hold but Captain Llewellyn Jones, who refereed, barred the latter.

Story Of Prisoner Released By Germany Angers All France

Victim Locked Up In Danzig Was Kept In Ignorance Of Armistice

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, December 1, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—A Frenchman who enlisted in the war as a volunteer has just returned to France from Germany, having been released by the French Mission of Inquiry. He was taken prisoner in 1918, retransported to Germany and shut up in Danzig prison, where he was practically left to starve.

Until quite recently he knew nothing of the armistice or of peace, all correspondence with his relatives being forbidden. Seven other French soldiers retained by the Germans have also been released by the orders of the French Mission. The news of this latest German crime against the laws of humanity has aroused general indignation in France.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

I took a ride
This afternon
Out Mixed Court way
In one of those
—— ricshas.

At Home we'd say
Near-Lizzie.

Tsang Mih-tsha
Was in the toils
For forging notes
Of China Bank,
But the police
Asked a remand
And there was naught
Of news to write.

A coolie and
A cook, in plot,
Made one big haul,
The court was told,
When as their loot
They started South
With Notes and Yen and Cash.

But court was dull,
News would not break,
And so the ride
Allured.

The ricsha man
With hurried feet
Wore maloo paving out.

Warmly attired
And quite at ease,
The ladies
And the gentlemen
Took evening air
And swung along.

But it was gay
And comforting,
A sight worth while
For anyone.

Now this would be
A stolid tale
If coolies
Were not trusted.
But when a car
And 'sha collide
Trouble starts.

I do not know
Just what they said
But I've a guess—
'Twas plenty.

Credit Europe's Need, Says British Premier

Situation Calls For Aid Of America, Lloyd George Tells Commons

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 27.—In the House of Commons today at question time Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government was fully conscious of the seriousness of the economic situation in Central Europe.

The Supreme Council was doing all possible to alleviate it but it had decided that only a comprehensive arrangement for large international credit would be adequate. This involved the participation of the United States, who had been urged accordingly, he said.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, stated that adjustments in the prices of domestic electricity and gas would be made in consequence of the reduction in the price of coal.

News Brevities

The American Company, S.V.C., will have its first regular drill of the season tomorrow at the Foochow Road Drill Hall. Assembly at 5:40 p.m. prompt. Every member of the Company in Shanghai is expected to be present and should be in uniform.

* * *

Mr. Roy P. Cole, sales manager for the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company of San Francisco, has arrived in Shanghai and is stopping at the Astor House. He leaves here soon for Peking and Tientsin and will later visit other Far Eastern cities in the interests of his company. Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company have been named as agents for Mr. Cole's firm which deals in babbitt metals, white metal alloys, type metals, non-ferrous and anti-friction metals.

* * *

The Thoong Dairy on Ward Road has been confused with a Tongshan Road dairy against which a charge was recently made in the Mixed Court. The Thoong Dairy has no connection with the dairy on Ward Road and the Health department announces that the proprietor of the Thoong Dairy was not the one recently fined.

* * *

Mr. Y. S. Tsao, newly appointed first secretary to the Chinese Legation at Copenhagen, will leave today by the Glen Line steamer Cardiganshire for Geona. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Tsao. The party will go through Germany by train and expects to reach the Danish capital in six weeks.

* * *

Mrs. F. Botto Machado, the new Portuguese Minister to Tokio, passed through Shanghai on his way to his post yesterday on the Kitano Maru together with Madame Machado. Previous to his appointment to this position he was Minister at Panama and also held portfolios as Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Stockholm, Sweden.

* * *

Mr. H. Tao, manager of the Bank of Communications, Shanghai, has been assigned duty at the head office of the bank at Peking, Mr. Chien Yung-ming has been appointed acting manager as from the first of December. Mr. Wong Tse-soong has also been authorised to sign per procuration for the bank.

* * *

Distribution of prizes won at the recent Shanghai Volunteer Crops rifle meeting will take place at the Town Hall on Monday evening, the 22nd.

* * *

The Committee of the Charity League acknowledge with grateful thanks, the receipt of $319, being net proceeds of the tea dance given at the Carlton Cafe on Sunday, November 23.

* * *

Mr. Batalha Freitas, Portuguese Minister to Peking, who has been in Europe on leave, is expected to return to Peking shortly and will leave Lisbon early in January for his post.

* * *

At tomorrow's meeting of the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union in Union Church Hall Professor E. S. Dreher, principal of the American school, will tell of the American Expeditionary Force in France. His subject is "With the Army of Occupation."

* * *

The next meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's club will be held December 12, at 4:30 in the Royal Asiatic Society's hall, on Museum Road. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur will read a paper on the "Art of the Han Dynasty," and her lecture will be illustrated by bronzes and potteries from this dynasty which will be loaned by Mr. I. Dolgorouckoff and Mr. Kliene.

* * *

Reservations for the dinner dance of the American Club and the Columbia Country Club must be received by the secretary not later than this evening. The club will also give a tea dance Sunday afternoon beginning at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

A limited number of dressed baby dolls and French dolls and cute doll cradles will be offered for sale at the Union Church ladies' sale on Saturday.

* * *

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nile sailed from San Francisco on November 18 and is due to arrive at Shanghai on December 12, sailing for Hongkong direct, December 13.

* * *

The Isthmian Steamship Lines steamer Arna, from New York via Panama, left Kobe for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive here on Friday morning.

* * *

The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd. will hold its 24th ordinary general meeting of shareholders at the office of its general managers, 3a Peking Road, Monday, December 22 at 11 o'clock in the morning. The reports and account of the company for the year ended October 31, 1919. The transfer books will be closed from December 15 to January 6, 1920, both days inclusive.

* * *

In continuation of the agitation for municipal suffrage for Chinese in the International Settlement, the Shanghai Shopkeepers League despatched telegrams to the Peking and Nanking authorities yesterday describing the formal presentation of the revised copy of the land regulations and the firm determination of the Chinese here to secure their aim. The messages stated that the action is taken by the Chinese in Shanghai to preserve the sovereign rights of the nation and to elevate the status of the Chinese residents in foreign settlements.

NEW SHIP LINES WILL TOUCH HERE

Seattle Companies Out After Trans-Pacific Freight Business

Two more large steamship companies have announced their intention of entering the trans-Pacific coast trade and plan an extensive freight service between Seattle, Japan, the China Coast, Philippines, Straits Settlements Dutch East Indies and Australian ports.

To maintain a regular freight service on a triangular schedule, Puget Sound, the Orient and Australia, Frank Waterhouse and Company of Seattle proposes to operate about twenty United States Shipping Board freighters in addition to its own steamers.

Offices will be established in Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Sydney, Yokohama, Kobe and such points in the Straits Settlements, Australia and Dutch East Indies as may be deemed necessary. The ship to inaugurate the service is the big Shipping Board freighter, Delight, which left Seattle recently for Vladivostok with steel and military stores.

The Skinner and Eddy Corporation also of Seattle will enter the field with two new 16,000 ton combined freight and passenger ships. Captain C. J. O'Brien, until recently in command of the big Dutch freighter, Tjisondari, operated by the United States Shipping Board, is slated for command of one of these steamers.

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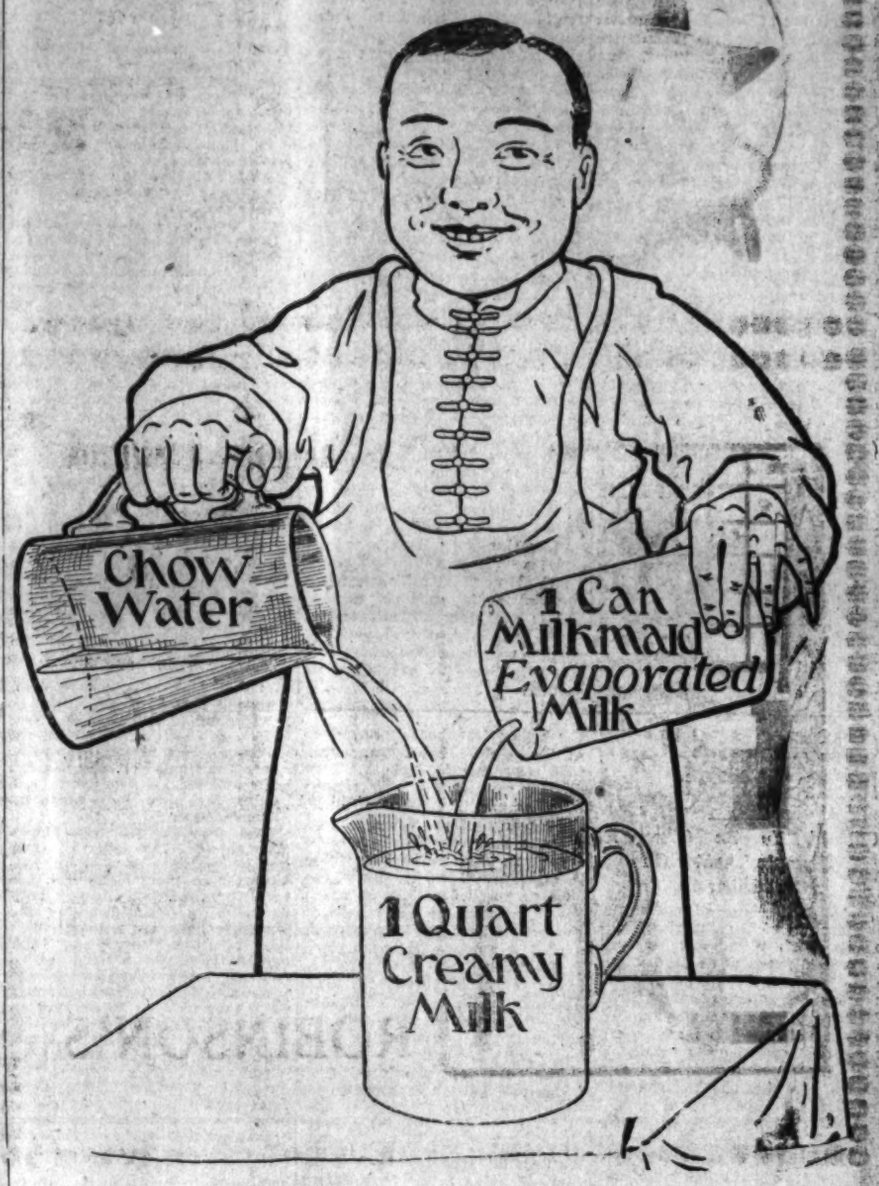

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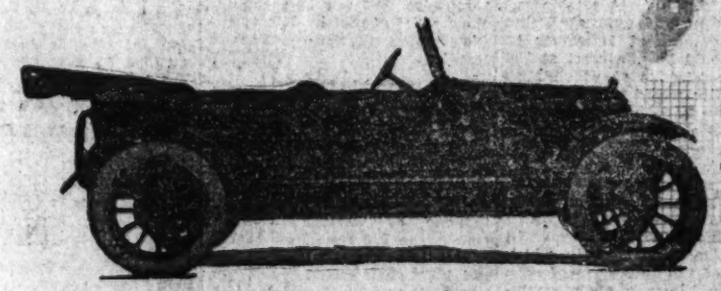

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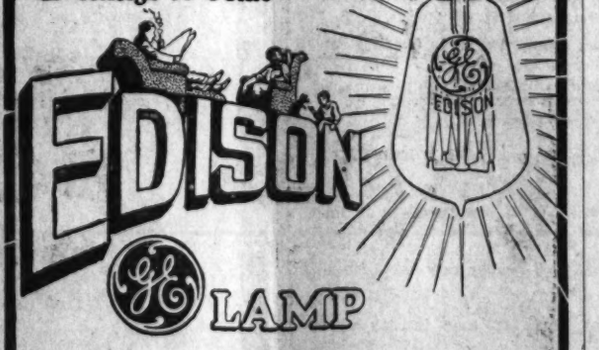

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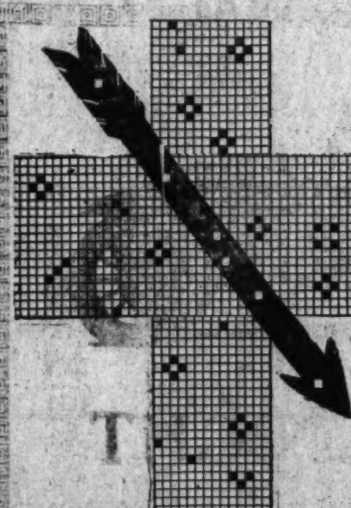

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Smart Blonses And Vests Now Go With Tailored Suits

BY HELEN WILLIAMS

MANY smart blouses and vests are being offered for wear with the tailored siut. Georgette, French voile, net, satin, linen, batiste, organdie, crepe-de-chine are again the favorites of the season. Fine lace and double-faced ribbon is being used extensively and the blouses are ruffled, tucked or embroidered according to the occasion. There is a prevailing vogue for blouses that are to be worn over the skirt, but those that are tucked into the skirt band are more favored by the conservative woman.

A blouse of tan georgette and ecru net possesses a charm all its own. All seams are hemstitched and the net is used for the cuffs, and collar, which gracefully double-crosses the front of the blouse. The frills of the net trim the edges of the collar and cuffs.

DULL SHADES PREDOMINATE

Among the dull shades predominating this fall is a wonderful blouse of copper color. The lines of this are very cleverly designed. The front is split open to show a smart vest of shirred net, framed by long, straight reveres. Fine filet lace edges the net, and the small, dainty cuffs are also lace trimmed. This new blouse shows full sleeves that are closely confined by deep cuffs, hemstitched to place.

The vests are unusually attractive this season. For tailored wear a vest is being shown made of heavy satin, with tiny pearl buttons, and a small round collar fitting close to the throat. Elaborate, brocaded vests are being worn a great deal, and they form a beautiful contrast to the dark suit.

Many lovely blouses are being shown by Squires-Bingham, in georgette, satin and silk. They have also received a new shipment of the daintiest, embroidered handkerchiefs. Some of these are a combination of embroidery and hemstitching. There is an unusually pretty brocaded Chinese bag and a fully equipped silk sewing bag. Inside of the sewing bag are small compartments that hold the different parts of the outfit. The hand painted Chinese baby Christmas cards have arrived, and they are made beautiful by their quaintness and rich combination of colors.

Hall and Holtz have taken advantage of the prevailing fashion in plumes and feathers, and as a consequence have a large supply of plumes in orange, flame color, blue, black and red. These are being used on hats and also as a trimming on evening gowns. Veils are one of the accessories that are a decidedly attractive addition to "Milady's" costume, and the new veils, which are worn loosely, have an elaborately designed edging. Spats are an important factor in the wardrobe at this season of the year, and they are being shown here in all styles, colors and fabrics.

AFTERNOON FROCKS IN DEMAND

Since the tea dansant has become such a popular and important function, the afternoon frock has come to the fore as never before. Boyes-Bassett have a navy blue satin dress, with Georgette panels and these panels and the sleeves are trimmed with small red beads. Then there is a wine colored taffeta frock with short sleeves and with black net draped from the waist. Blue, black, white and orange fans of thick, soft plumes are being shown for use in the evening. An accessory which has attained unusual popularity for evening wear is the flower corsage in all the soft pastel shades and also in the more brilliant colors.

Sequins are being used extensively for evening gowns, and Whiteaway and Laidlaw have a black sequins model which would make a beautiful frock if worn over silver or gold cloth. There is another model in light blue with silver colored beads as a trimming. Metallic laces are more in demand than ever, and an unusually large and beautiful line of these are being carried here. Crocheted silk slip-on sweaters in many colors can be purchased here. There is a black one, with red checks around the bottom and another one is a black and white stripe but I think that the prettiest one is a rich soft, brown, with small gold stripes at the waist-line.

Silberman's have received a part of their Christmas goods, and among these are some beautiful pearl handled manicure sets that would be a real adornment to any dressing table. A new line of the well-known perfumes have arrived. With winter drawing nearer, heavy coats are much in demand and the new ladies' coats here are not only serviceable, but also very pretty. They are of tweed, wool, caracul and many other materials. Woolen Tam-o'-Shanters, in Scotch plaid are very smart for wear with these heavy coats.

As Christmas draws near the question of the suitable gift is a most vital one. Lao Kiu Chwang are showing some crepe-de-chine that could be used in the making of the daintiest, most beautiful underwear, and this would make a gift that is always appreciated most highly. Crepe-de-chine and crepe-meteor, when combined with embroidery or with filet or Irish lace, can be used for making exquisite blouses.

Legal Advice

Lawyer (to fair client, a defendant)—

"When a young juror looks at you, weep; when an old one looks at you, flirt."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Labor Tragedy

"Poor old Bill ain't 'arf up against it! His firm 'ave agreed to the strike terms, an' 'is lot 'ave to go back to work."—*Kansas City Star.*

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It may seem a bold statement to make but never in our history have we had such

A WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF XMAS TOYS AND GIFTS.

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The Missionary And The Community

Dean Walker was the speaker of the evening at the monthly meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association held in Union Church hall last night. Supper was served preceding the address. Dean Walker, whose subject was "The Missionary and the Community," spoke as follows:

"The subject on which I have been asked to address you tonight is "The Missionary and the Community." I suppose your Secretary thought that I had some special qualification for the task, in the same sort of way that a mule might be considered an authority on "The Horse and the Donkey" or "the Donkey and the Horse." When I came to China in 1898 I was sure that I was a missionary because the P. and O. gave me a substantial reduction on my fare. But when I came out again in 1904 and claimed a similar reduction, on the ground that I was a missionary to my countrymen, I was told that "that would not do at all" and I had to pay the fare in full.

"I have often thought over the riddle of the reduction. Is it that the shipping companies consider missionaries a cheaper grade of cargo or is it that they wish to discourage any vain effort in trying to convert the community? Having mentioned my own qualification I must now consider my audience. In front of me I see the missionary and behind me I feel the community. I rather wish that both were present, as there will be things I shall have to refrain from saying about the latter, lest I appear to be 'saying things about people behind their back' a course which the people in front of me would be the first to denounce. So my subject is the Missionary and the Community, my audience is the missionary and not the community, and I myself am either 'the missionary and the community' or 'neither the missionary nor the community.' But have it which way you will, I shall be quite content if I can say anything which will help the missionary and the community to be of mutual service in the Kingdom of God.

COMMERCE INSPIRES

"You will notice that I have already hypothecated a distinction between the Missionary and the Community. Now if missionary enterprise is a thing essentially pleasing to God, and commercial enterprise a thing essentially displeasing to Him, then we have a difference which must entail an enmity. But this is not the case. For not only do we see commerce supplying the sinews of the missionary warfare, but at least in a measure providing it with its inspiration.

"The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is a Society of the Church of England which was founded more than 200 years ago, and one of the early efforts of the Society was both to supply the spiritual needs of the English merchant-adventurers, who lived in foreign lands, and to evangelise the non-christian peoples with whom those merchants came into contact. Up to quite recent years the authority given by the Church of England to the missionary bishops was on these lines. One cannot help but wondering what the result would have been today if the Church had patiently persisted in its demand that the merchants must be the channel through which the doctrine of Christ should flow to the non-christian peoples. Certainly the number of heathen in the community would have been less, and therefore the number of Christians in China would possibly have been more.

IN YEARS GONE BY

"It does not however, require a great knowledge of Missions to know that this was not the course of their history. More than a century ago a wave of revitalised religion swept over England and many other lands as well. In form it was extremely individualistic and to many it appears now as having been selfish. In effect it was social to a degree that is not even yet appreciated. If a man were primarily concerned with the saving of his own soul, his concern about his brother's soul was an immediate consequence. And this in a way that would have delighted the heart of the St. James of the Epistle. The poor had the Gospel preached to them; The sick were visited and cared for; the prisoners in their cells were not forgotten: the ragged children had schools and food and clothing: and a country that was on the verge of great social upheaval settled down to work and progress, but little realising that it had been comforted by the Holy Spirit of God in Christ. So in those days the question of the non-Christian world acquired an urgency which it had not known for centuries. The heathen were perishing. Who would go out and carry to them the Gospel of Salvation?

"The existing agencies not unnaturally seemed extremely inefficient. Their vision was confined to those with whom our merchants came into contact, and even about that work there was no popular enthusiasm. The obstacles created by nervous governments and hostile companies were many and serious, and a strong force was evidently required to turn the position. So new societies were formed and the history of their growth is as interesting as it is inspiring. The 'Clapham sect' in England had, I suppose, a counterpart in other countries, and the story of the 'Chapham sect' is the triumph of warm hearted devotion over cold headed ridicule. To give but one illustration. The Church Missionary Society at its inception could not secure the patronage of a single bishop; today all the Bishops are numbered among its patrons. But the line of division between the two parties was cut deep, and nowhere was it more clearly seen than on the mission field, as a line of difference between the missionary and the community. The merchant went abroad to make money, the missionary to save souls. What communion could there be between God and Mammon? I do not mean of course that all the merchants were out of sympathy with the missionaries, or that all the missionaries were out of sympathy with the merchants; but from what I have read, from what I have heard, from what I have seen, the statement that a quarter of a century ago there was practically no mutual understanding and certainly no mutual service remains pathetically true.

"I am now going to inflict upon you a little autobiography. I came to Ningpo as a missionary. I had heard that there was a foreign community and an English Church in the port: but my coming was for Trinity College, an institution founded for the Chinese. Soon after my arrival it was arranged that I should take the English duty on Sundays for one month. As I was otherwise perfectly useless I was glad enough to do so. The community was small and had not got a name for religious zeal.

But its hospitality and kindness to me were unbounded. I was welcomed as a man and as a priest, and I cannot honestly say that I have forgotten the pleasure I experienced when the good people said they hoped I might be appointed their chaplain. I was well aware of the reason. My sermons were short, some of my predecessors had preached long. I reported the wishes of the community to the Mission, and learned that the request for a chaplain was not a new one, but that it was against the policy of the Society to make agreements with foreign communities for the provision of clerical ministrations. Whenever possible a clergyman took the service, but it was of grace not of right. Free will offerings might be made by the community to the mission, but the Mission was a mission to the Chinese and the money given in England was given with that intention. This position seemed to me to be in the category of those things which would be perfectly right in they were not entirely wrong.

"It was not long before I got my chance. There was a discussion on the best way of making the Chinese Christians feel their responsibility towards their own countrymen. My contribution to the Conference was that example was better than precept, and as a result I was appointed to be the regular chaplain to the community which office I held till the day I left Ningpo. The only serious trouble I had was about a collection. In their kindness they had arranged to give me a cheque. I told them that I should have to hand it on to the Mission and they got so angry that they gave it to Dr. Barnardo's homes. At the time I felt a little heroic; now I see what a young jack-ass I was. Except for this *contretemps* we made progress. The worth of some of the missionaries as men and women was a frequent topic of conversation and at least we got to the position of the eminent English statesman who while confessing that he never could see any good in Missions refused to scoff at them because of the honor, devotion and intelligence of the many missionaries who were his personal friends.

FUNDS FOR MISSIONS

"In 1903 my honored predecessor —Rev. H. C. Hodges—died. I was offered the appointment, and accepted it with the approval of Bishop Moule and the Church Missionary Society. It was not the first time that the Chaplain to the community has been taken from the ranks of the missionaries. Fifty-five years previously the Rev. John Hobson had come out for the same society, had undertaken temporarily the duty at the English Church in Shanghai, and had proved himself so acceptable to the Community that a petition was sent to the Crown asking for his appointment as successor to the Rev. John Lowder who had met an untimely death by drowning at Pootoo. I remember that in my early days at this port a letter appeared in the North China Daily News suggesting that there was too much talk about Missions from the Cathedral pulpit. But I think the objector had but little support. There has been a collection of alms in the Cathedral for the Mission at one Sunday service each month since my arrival. It has been called my purchase money. Mr. W. H. Moule's Anglo-Chinese school represents the purchase money of the Rev. John Hobson. Later I remember being asked to a bachelors' mess to talk about missionaries and answer questions, some of them queer enough. And on another occasion when the question of who were the most respected men in China had been raised, a missionary won the first place, and a missionary won the second. The attitude of the community is getting more friendly, because the community is more enlightened about missions.

"Today I, a renegade missionary, am asked to address a body of missionaries on "The Missionary and the Community." The signs an hopeful on all sides.

LAUDS HOSPITALS

"Having returned from this personally conducted excursion, which I would have you believe was undertaken in no egotistical spirit, I will proceed to detail the points where you have established yourselves in the hearts and minds of the community. In the first place your hospitals have the approval of all merchants of good will, and the extent of the field which is covered by these humane institutions, and the number of patients who find relief in them in all parts of China will always find a response not only of approval but also of pride. The old idea that a missionary doctor was only so because he could not have succeeded as a community doctor has long since, vanished, nor is it still argued that missionary hospitals really care only for the making of converts, and are not much concerned with bodily health. Magna est veritas et pravalebit. The Community's heart is a kind heart, and thoroughly approves of things that are kind. I doubt if any Municipal grant in Shanghai is given more cheerfully that the grants to the Hospitals for Chinese.

"In the second place, you are established in the matter of education. There may be criticism of your schools and the trend of your ideals, but that schools are needed and that missions have established useful—I would even say, great—schools is acknowledged by all. In Shanghai there are now Municipal schools for the Chinese. They are a witness to your good work. When Sir Charles Addis in the old days spoke in favor of opening such schools some one got up and said "We come to China to rob the Chinese not to educate them." That sort of cheap joke could not stand against the growth of a public opinion in their favor, and the public opinion was grounded on missionary schools.

"Thirdly. You are established in the matter of literature and language. If all the work of translating books, publishing periodicals and writing treatises were to stop, the communities in China would account it a catastrophe. Whether the Eastern mind will ever assimilate Western ideas may be open to question. I think it is proved that the Western mind can never assimilate Eastern ideas. Nevertheless it is undeniably important that the thoughts of the West should be presented to the East and vice versa. There have been and there still are great missionary scholars whom the Community delights to honor. I am inclined to think that they get more honor than scholars do at home. The language is a hard language, and it is good to know that our young business men in the Settlements are having their studies directed by a well known and honored missionary. The Consular service and the Custom Service have had great scholars. Let those who know more than I say whether they have done better than the missionary body. At least, I am not afraid to put the question and ask for an answer, expecting the palm to be given to you.

IN THE COMMUNITY

"And while I have mentioned especially hospitals, schools and literature I am not unaware that in many other ways the missionary holds a recognised place in the mind of the community. It is not cozy-corner but a straight back chair. King Herod had a poor conscience of his own, but he kept a first rate conscience in his dungeon. At times he called that conscience from the prison, and although it offered him no honeyed words, he yet heard him gladly. What John the Baptist was to King Herod, that the missionary is to the community. At this point of my address I associate myself entirely with King Herod and the community, and I can only say that if all missionaries had their heads cut off, we of the community would be 'exceeding sorry.'

"Before I leave the asset side of the balance sheet, I must say a word about that fruit of the missionary's labor, the convert. When first I came to China I heard a great deal about Rice Christians. Of late years I have heard nothing. After all said, the community reads the local journals, and cannot help knowing of the support given to missionary enterprise by the Chinese. Take for example the munificent gifts to the University of the St. Johns on the occasion of the 40th anniversary. But not only does the community read of the Christian Chinese, it also comes into personal contact with them. Not long ago a group of foreigners were trying to find a Chinese for service on a Committee. He had to be one held in high respect and preferably not a Christian. Several names were suggested—but they all proved to have the damning disability of being Christians. In the end one was nominated. And so it is in scores of offices and scores of private houses there are Christian Chinese, and the old idea that they are all humbugs is as dead as mutton. The roguery of 'Chinese Christians' was in the old days a favorite topic; now I never hear it propounded as an axiom. Rather do I find that the fact that a man is a Christian is quoted as an explanation of his worth. But lest this be considered only the evidence of friends, let us hear the evidence from the other side. "My dear," said one lady to another, "she is a gem of an amah, but I warn you she is a Christian and insists on going to Church. I know it is a nuisance, but if you can put up with it, you will have a treasure." This particular amah was a Roman Catholic Christian.

THE OTHER SIDE

"We must now come to the other side of the question. However much the community has grown in its respect for the missionary there is still left a gap wide enough to suggest a title for this lecture. I will again identify myself with the community and say 'We do not know what you teach, we do not like your morals and we do not appreciate your manners.'

"The ordinary member of the community has no great difficulty about the difference between Roman Catholics and Protestants. He has known the difference from his childhood, and accepts it almost as he accepts the difference of sex. But he wonders greatly how the conflicting views of the Protestant Churches or sects can be of any value to the Chinese. It is generally his opinion that Roman Catholicism ought to do better as it is more like the Chinese Religion! Now all this may be very ignorant talk, but it is a gulf between the missionary and the community. Of a truth it is not easily bridged. For some reason or other I always find myself in the role of the "Advocatus Missionariorum." My plea is that Missionaries are quite sure that God loves the Chinese, who are His children, and therefore the missionaries love them for the love of Christ and by serving them try to bring home to their hearts the love of God which passeth knowledge.

"As an answer it is not bad, because it covers the work of all Missionaries whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. But I am not at all sure that it would be an acceptable answer to the Missionaries themselves. If you read the excellent sermons of a Mr. Darwent or peruse the well edited pages of a Chinese Recorder, you do not see much difference between missions and missions. But if you read the periodicals belonging to the different missions, or examine their religious text books you find a wide difference in doctrine and indeed in theology. The orthodox answer about Protestant missionaries is that for all the differences they are one as Servants of Jesus Christ. To the community this means little unless it can be at once shown to mean that they "Go about doing good" in the spirit of Christ, and let the 'doxy' spring from that. I would that it were altogether a true answer. Until it is true, the community will be doing a service to the missionaries by smiling at their differences.

THEIR MORALITY

"I remember that on one occasion I had in my house a well known Chinese gentleman, I offered him a cigar (I may say, with the approval of a missionary) and got the following gem in reply: 'Thank you I do not drink or smoke, although I am not a Christian.' In that sentence is the germ of our dislike of the missionaries' morals. As they appear to us they exist in not doing things that we rather like to do.

"There is altogether too much of the negative which makes life, that is to say would make our life, dreary. I am quite sure that it is exaggerated view of missionary morality, but the fault is not chiefly on the side of the community. There is still a great deal of the Old Testament legalism apparent in the lives of missionary men and women. As the community is not present I will be bold to say that I think the glorious freedom of the Gospel is more clearly seen in the merchant than in the missionary. Believe me that the man who does not drink alcoholic bevarage, the man who does not smoke, the man who won't play games on Sundays, the man who won't eat meat on Fridays has each his measure of warm approval in the community. But he does not appear to make it a matter of morals. 'I may, but I don't' is magnetic, 'I mustn't, and I don't'—well. . . . It creates a fearful thirst.

"I said above that we of the Community do not appreciate the manners of the missionary. Let me now hasten to say that we expect the lack of appreciation to be mutual. The great opportunity for the mutual consideration of manners is in traveling, especially on ships. Groups are formed and nine times out of ten the community passengers get together in one group and the missionary passengers get together in another group. It is quite natural. They have respectively common interests. There is really no objection whatever except in this. We may feel that in your eyes we are outsiders, and therefore we are glad that we are not as you are: you may feel that in our eyes you are outsiders, and be glad that you are not as we are. The community swears and the missionary sings hymns, but the inspiration for both is one and the same.

AS AN ADJECTIVE

"Enough of analysis. Let me now try to be constructive. As a text I will say 'Use the word missionary as an adjective and not as a noun.' The average man in the community understands what a Priest or Minister is; he understands what a school teacher, a doctor, a nurse, an accountant is; he has some idea of what a deaconess is, and can even guess the meaning of evangelist. He knows these people at home, and is not really upset if he hears of their coming to China. Each one has his or her job, and if they like to do it for the good of the Chinese, it is remarkable but not objectionable. In Holy Trinity Cathedral many Bishops and priests have preached. They stand there in a capacity that is known and recognised by the community, and the question whether they are community clergy or missionary clergy is incidental only. They may belong to the Church Missionary Society or the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel or the China Inland Mission; they may be of the American Mission or the Canadian Mission or any other mission, but what they are first is authorized clergy of the Church and they are no more and no less approved because they are or are not missionary clergy. And as with the men ordained to a ministry in their respective churches so let it be with the others. The community knows what a doctor is, and if it is known that a doctor is devoting his life to healing Chinese they will take off their hats to him. We understand a missionary doctor, what we are a little shy about is a Medical Missionary.

"Many missionaries must have known Mr. J. N. Hayward, and all who knew him honored him. Many of the community knew Mr. Hayward and all who knew him honored him quite as much. When I first asked him if he would be willing to audit the Cathedral accounts he said with a smile, 'Yes if your Treasurer can believe that a missionary can know anything about books.' The remark was well-timed, for the first layman to whom I made the suggestion said "But isn't he a missionary." In the event, Mr. Hayward audited the accounts and did so for many years, and he became more and more loved by us. The process was first an accountant, and then a missionary. They knew that he could have left his mission office in Woosung Road, for a business office on the Bund on any day he chose, and they respected that which kept him a missionary accountant. Mr. Hayward once told me of the day when for the last time he put away his books, locked the safe and handed over the keys to the head of the business house in which he had been working. He thanked God that that work was finished and that he was to be a missionary. But that work was not finished. He was still to be an accountant with a mission in his heart. Let the story of Mr. Hayward be my parable and let those who can see, see.

"I have no quarrel with those who have called themselves Missionaries, and I shall not quarrel with those who will still call themselves by that name. What I have said is only meant to be suggestive. The time has passed when the body of missionary workers can be a class apart. The distinction is of no service to the community, and is at least of questionable service to the men and women engaged in mission work. We are all much more alike than unlike. Blessed are they, whatever their vocation in life, who do their work well and truly, and who have in their hearts the Mission of the Love of God, and blessed are you when you lend a hand to those, whose lot is cast in fields of fewer spiritual delights than you yourselves enjoy."

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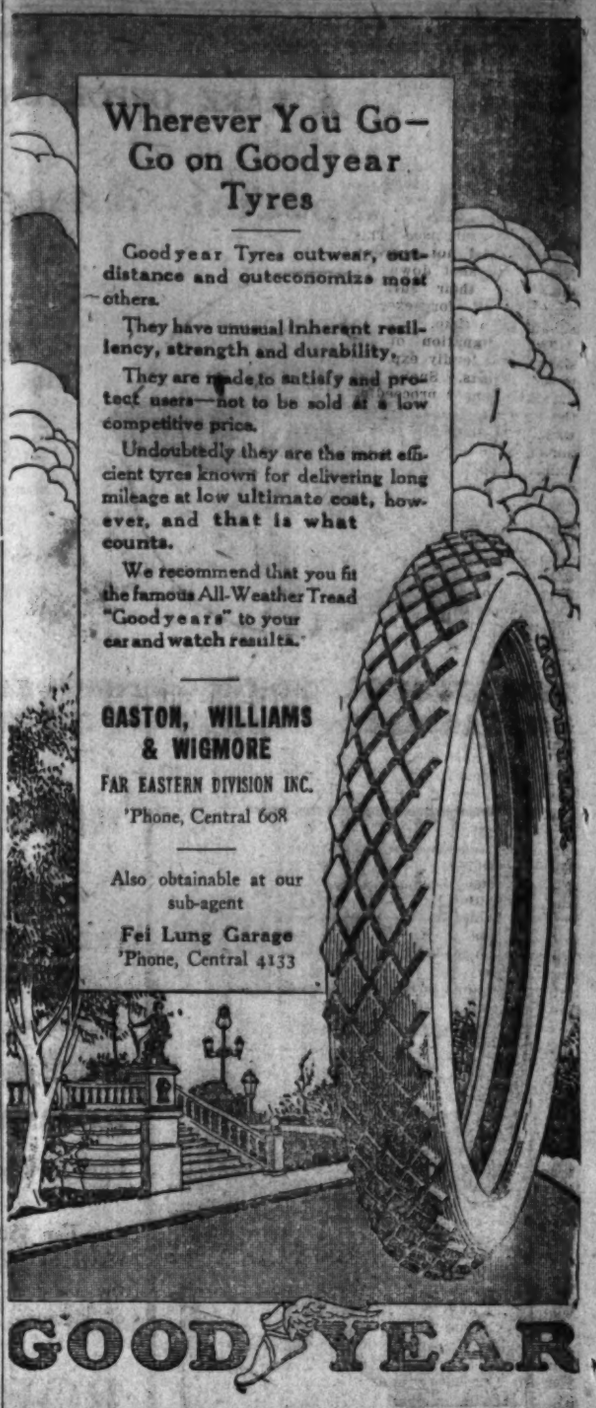

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GAIDA, NOW PRIVATE CITIZEN, IN SHANGHAI

(Continued from Page 1)

whirlwind of the revolt, the bloody responsibility for which does not seem to be yet determined, these men were in many cases taken wholly by surprise. This fact, however, did not prevent them from being shot down like rabbits after their surrender or marched off for execution in squads at a time.

The indignation of the Russians is not loudly expressed, say these reports. Such would be too dangerous a proceeding, with the guns of the executioners still warm and smoking, but it is reported to be deep-seated, with the consequence that those who sympathise with Gaida today are more than those who were with him before he failed. The question which the true Russians are asking themselves is: Why does Rozanov execute the Russians who were caught with Gaida and let Gaida himself walk free and unharmed?" The answer is, according to those just from Vladivostok, because Rozanov dared not execute Gaida.

CZECHS ARE BITTER

The feelings of the Czecho-Slovaks, which have been turning more and more against Kolchak during the past summer and fall, are openly expressed in the following memorandum, signed by Mr. V. Pavlu and Dr. Girsa, having been received by General Ceeek, Commander of the Czecho-Slovak troops in the Far East, and Major Borgam, acting representative of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in Vladivostok, for transmission to the diplomatic and military representatives of the Allies only one day before the Gaida movement became one of arms:

"The unbearable situation into which our army has been set, compels us to appeal to the Allies with a request to advise us how the Czecho-Slovak Army may secure safety and free return to the Motherland, which had already been decided upon with the consent of all Allied Powers.

"The army has been willing to guard the railway section under its supervision and has carried out this task scrupulously. At present, the presence of our troops on the Siberian railroad as well as its guarding is becoming impossible due to an absolute aimlessness in guarding it, as well as on account of elemental demands for justice and humanity.

UNWILLING ACCOMPLICES

"By guarding the railroad and maintaining order in the country, our army has been forced to act against its convictions and to maintain a state of absolute arbitrariness and lawlessness which now reigns here. Under the guard of the Czecho-Slovak bayonets, the Russian troops commit crimes, at which the whole civilised world would be terrified.

"The burning of villages, the murder of peaceful Russian inhabitants, executions en masse of hundreds of people of democratic convictions, as well as those whom they only suspect of political disloyalty are occurring daily, and the responsibility for all these crimes before the court of all the peoples of the world will fall upon us, for, having sufficient military forces we did not interfere with this lawlessness.

"This is a direct outcome of the principle of our neutrality and non-interference in Russia's internal affairs and at the same time while maintaining an absolute loyalty, we become alleged accomplices of these crimes.

TRAGIC MORAL SITUATION

"Bringing all this to the knowledge of the Allied representatives whose true allies the Czecho-Slovaks were and will be, we consider it necessary to use every means in order to make it known to all peoples of the world how tragic is the moral situation of the Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia and the reasons for this.

"We, ourselves do not see any way out of this situation save that of our immediate repatriation from the country which has been charged to our guard, or rendering us free to act so that we might prevent lawlessness and crimes no matter from what source they may come."

This memorandum, with certain deletions, was published in the Vladivostok press that day and is thought by many in Vladivostok to have played some part in the uprising. Despatches from Irkutsk, dated the 18th announce that the Council of Ministers there had authorized a special committee to investigate the concrete facts alleged in the memorandum, "so that the Government might take measures to check lawlessness, no matter from what source it might come."

VLADIVOSTOK NERVOUS

There was, naturally, tremendous excitement in Vladivostok when the actual fighting around the railroad station began on the morning of November 17, and it was not definitely known just how the affair might turn out. The Novi Put—The New Road—a Russian Government organ of the Vladivostok, showed the nervousness of the Government authorities in a prominently displayed appeal to Russians in its issue of the morning of the 18th, which said:

"Russians! The enemies of our country, settling their personal accounts with the Government hire a handful of mercenaries with the criminal purpose of disturbing peace and order which you enjoy, thanks to the heroic exploits of our army.

"These traitors consider reconciliation with the Bolsheviks possible; they propose to give Russia up to spies and murderers—the Bolsheviks. Russia has become a plaything in the hands of the adventurer; Lenin and Trotsky reign over Russia in Moscow; Gaida is going to do the same in Vladivostok. Gaida is a war prisoner, his profession is that of a hired murderer. He dreamed of becoming a Dictator. The Supreme Ruler, seeing the clandestine game of a German disciple, Gaida, drove him from the army and reduced him to the ranks.

"We now see Gaida in Vladivostok desiring to have revenge on the Government. Deserters and soldiers and officers and outcasts, rally around him. He furnishes them with the stolen money and arms.

"What cares he for Siberia, a country which is alien to him? Why does he not take heed of his own country, and combat the enemy on his own soil? Think of this adventurer—the foreigner. It is high time for us to care for our own country. It is time to check the attempts of the various adventurers to disturb peace in our country. Down with dissention! Only by peaceful ways shall we enter a Constituent Assembly as soon as the Bolsheviks shall have been driven from our land."

UNWELCOME PRAISE

An account of the events of the attempted counter-revolution, as furnished by the Russian Telegraph Agency and published in the Vladivostok Echo of November 19, gives credit to the Allies, and particularly the Japanese, in a way that was not relished, inasmuch as the Allied Military Council had proclaimed the neutrality of the Allies in the matter. The Echo's account said:

"For the last two months rumors have been afloat in Vladivostok regarding preparations made for a coup d'etat, and for establishment of a Government made up for the members of the former Siberian Duma, which it was said would enter upon negotiations with the Bolsheviks. These rumors named Gaida as the soul of the coup d'etat. Rumors became still more persistent after Gaida's coming to Vladivostok. A week ago, Gaida mentioned to an Echo correspondent, his task which, he said was to create a new Government and to enter upon peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks. The so-called Czecho-Slovak memorandum signed by Pavlu and Girsa has, of course, something to do with the insurrection. This memorandum criticised the activity of the Russian Government and the Government troops, and stated that the Czecho-Slovaks could no longer remain indifferent spectators of what has been going on in Siberia. They must either be sent home or be rendered free to act in Siberia.

SHIPPING SEIZED

"The insurrection was, as a matter of fact, begun on the night of November 16 when a group of individuals captured the cutter Farvater in the bay of Bosphor. On board the cutter they steamed to the bay of Novik where they took on board some 100 armed men and attempted to land their cargo at the pier of the Volunteer Fleet. The cutter ran ashore, and on the morning of the following day was detained by the watch cutters of the Siberian flotilla. A part of the occupants of the cutter Farvater however, escaped to Gaida's train.

"The guard at military quarters, as well as the other government and city institutions was increased in number on the morning of November 16. It was unquiet in the vicinity of Vladivostok. Firing took place in several places. Unknown, armed individuals appeared in the barracks and started propaganda. In the night the armored train of Ataman Kalmikov arrived in Vladivostok. The war ships were prepared for fighting.

"On the morning of November 17 it was rumored that a new Government had been established in Gaida's train. Two Echo correspondents were sent to Gaida's train. They had a conversation with Gaida, Yakusheff, Krakovetzky and Moravsky. This time a conference for the convocation of a Zemstvo Conference was held in the train. Yakusheff gave out the following statement to the Echo correspondents.

BLOODLESS SUCCESS

"'We believe the coup d'etat to be a success. Military units voluntarily join the insurgents. The troops of General Rozanov are discouraged. We are convicted that the troops and population pass to our side. Today, in the evening, we shall enter the city, take hold of the most important Government institutions and issue a proclamation announcing the establishment of a temporary people's government, made up of Moravsky, Krakovetzky and Yakusheff.

"'The remaining members of the government are in the territory occupied by Kolchak's troops. Gaida will be appointed Commander-in-Chief. We have obtained the support of the Allies to maintain loyalty (?) during the coup d'etat.'

"What Yakusheff has said was not true: Russian troops did not pass over to the insurgents, and no support was promised by the Allies. This time the formation of a new 'army' was going on near Gaida's train.

"Proclamations by the central bureau of military organisations of Siberia were scattered in the city. A feverish recruiting of volunteers as well as the delivery of arms was going on near Gaida's train. The greater part of Gaida's volunteers consisted of deserters, both officers and soldiers; of war-prisoners, Chinese stevedores, workmen, some acknowledged Bolsheviks and a handful of Czecho-Slovaks.

"A compulsory recruiting was also practised. Altogether Gaida succeeded in recruiting some 1,500 men.

"...The insurrection was suppressed at 6 a.m. of November 18, at which time Gaida and his staff were arrested on board the Pechenga.

"Escorted to the Russian headquarters, Gaida had a miserable appearance; he was clad in a General's overcoat without epaulets, substituted by the white and green colored straps on his shoulders.

"The insurrection was suppressed, thanks to the gallantry of the Russian troops. The Allies and the Japanese in particular have rendered a great service to the Russian cause. The number of prisoners is great."

ASSISTANCE DENIED

This and similar reports of Allied intervention brought prompt, official denials from Admiral Kawahara, commander of the Japanese squadron in the harbor, who "categorically denied" the statement that the Hizen had turned her searchlights on the station to make it a better target during the night, and from Lieuenant-General Inazaki, chairman of the Inter-Allied Military Committee, who stated that the words the "Allies and the Japanese in particular have rendeped a great service to the Russian cause" did not correspondend "to the true facts, because the Allied troops maintained strict neutrality, having helped neither Gaida nor the other side."

General Rozanov, on the 20th, received telegraphic thanks from Admiral Kolchak, expressing the gratitude which the Supreme Ruler felt toward him and "all officers and soldiers who participated in suppressing the mutiny," while on the same day it was announced that Hussoreck, Makh and the other Czecho-Slovak officers captured with Gaida have been turned over to a Czecho-Slovak court martial for trial.

END OF PLOTTER

One aftermath of the affair is related in the following item, published in an obscure part of a Vladivostok paper of the 20th, which deals with the one who would have been head of the new government had Gaida succeeded. The item is:

"The day before yesterday, the wind drove a corpse ashore in the bay of Zolotoi Rog. The organiser of the mutiny, former chairman of the Siberian Provincial Duma, M. Yakusheff, was identified in this corpse."

Gaida Revolution Taxes Red Cross In Siberia

(China Press Correspondence)

Vladivostok, Siberia, November 20.—On Monday of November 17 when the attempted insurrection resulted in a brief but bloody battle between the Russian troops and the insurgents of whom General Gaida was Commander-in-Chief, the new American Red Cross Hospital was already filled with heavily wounded cases brought on sanitary trains from the Far Western front, and the small civilian hospital formerly on the ground floor of the Naval Barracks occupied as A.R.C. headquarters and personnel living quarters, had been closed and completely divested of every semblance of hospital equipment owing to its removal to the larger institution.

In the afternoon word was received by the chief medical director and the chief nurse of the Eastern division that there were many wounded needing care. The whole personnel turned out to help and within half an hour the bare rooms were converted into an emergency hospital with accommodations for some fifty patients. The stores of the warehouses were drawn upon for Chinese quilts, blankets, surgical instruments, dressings, and medicines, and iron bed frames were resurrected from the barracks attic. German prisoner employes were put to work cutting boards to take the place of springs, and members of the office, warehouse and transportation staffs were drafted into service for emergency ambulance drivers and stretcher bearers.

BYSTANDERS HURT

The first patients to arrive were mostly bystanders whose curiousity had been greater than their descretion. An old Korean was brought in who had been innocently paddling about in a sampan in the vicinity of the railroad which is near the shore and which was the scene of the conflict. Another early comer was a Russian sailor also looking on with his hands in his hip pockets and the bullet which wounded him took off the tips of his fingers before entering his thigh. Women and children came too, and then the heavily wounded soldiers from both sides—the Russian government troops and the insurgents, many of the latter wounded in half a dozen places from the machine guns. Their eagerness to have the nurses who admitted them remove the telltale bit of green and white ribbon from their overcoat shoulders indicated the fear which followed quickly after their wounds for having taken up arms on the losing side.

Though the insurrection was suppressed early Tuesday with the capture of General Gaida, Commander-in-Chief of the insurgents, the wounded pored in all day receiving examination and dressing at the emergency hospital then being transferred to the large military hospital if operations were essential. Though this was crowded to capacity when the trouble began, the seriousness of the wounds and the immediate need for attention that could not be given in the impromptu hospital, made it necessary to squeeze in more beds until every nook and corner was filled thus permitting the admission of some sixty additional cases. All day and all night the dressing room and operating room forces worked with untiring energy and skill, maintaining the record of the Red Cross in meeting what ever emergency may arise.

REAL EFFICIENCY

For the moment, it was a thrilling situation—the pulling of an attempted coup d'etat that had been rumored for weeks, but it was faced by the American Red Cross with perfect calm and 100 percent efficiency, on the part of every member of the personnel both American and Russian. The city too, was prompt in adjusting itself to conditions, obeying the regulations of the International Military Police for the brief time that the ill fated revolution was under way, and then calming down to normal life with shops open, street cars running, and both men and women attending to their affairs as if nothing had happened.

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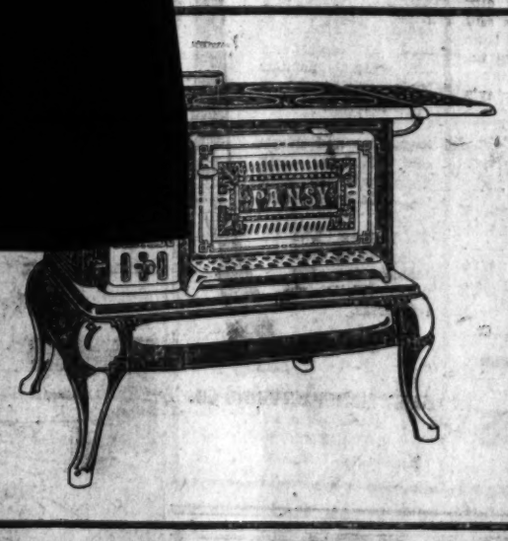

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The merchant has taken up the case with the Chamber of Commerce and the magistrate. Today the magistrate called in person upon the heads of the schools, but they disavowed all connection with or approval of the affair and declared that in this matter the students of the city took a self-declared holiday and again paraded the streets but thus far nothing has been done to interfere with their speech making or punish them for yesterday's job.

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...e Limit Fixed For German Troops On Baltic To Leave

Poles Fearful Teutons Will Be Sent Into Territory Awarded To Them

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 1, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—According to advices from Berlin, the Entente Commission has ordered that the transportation of German troops from the Baltic Provinces must be completed by December 15. Until that date the attacks on the Germans by the Lithuanians must cease. It is added that from the technical point of view it is quite possible to complete the transportation within the time fixed.

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 27.—The Polish Government has sent a note to the Allies asking them to prevent the Germans sending to the districts which are to be handed over to Poland the troops withdrawn from the Baltic States. It is reported that detachments of the Iron Division have already arrived in those districts and it is feared that this preludes another comedy of alleged "disobedience to the formal orders of the Berlin Government" similar to that played in the Baltic States.

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6.—Ammunition.—Teams to provide their own ammunition.

7.—Captains of the teams.—Captains of teams must be on the Range at 1:30 p.m. to draw for order of firing.

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Girls' Basketball

Girls' basketball teams from the French School and Cathedral School will play at Verdun Gardens on Saturday afternoon, the game to begin at three o'clock. On Saturday afternoon, December 13, the French School girls will play the American School girls' team.

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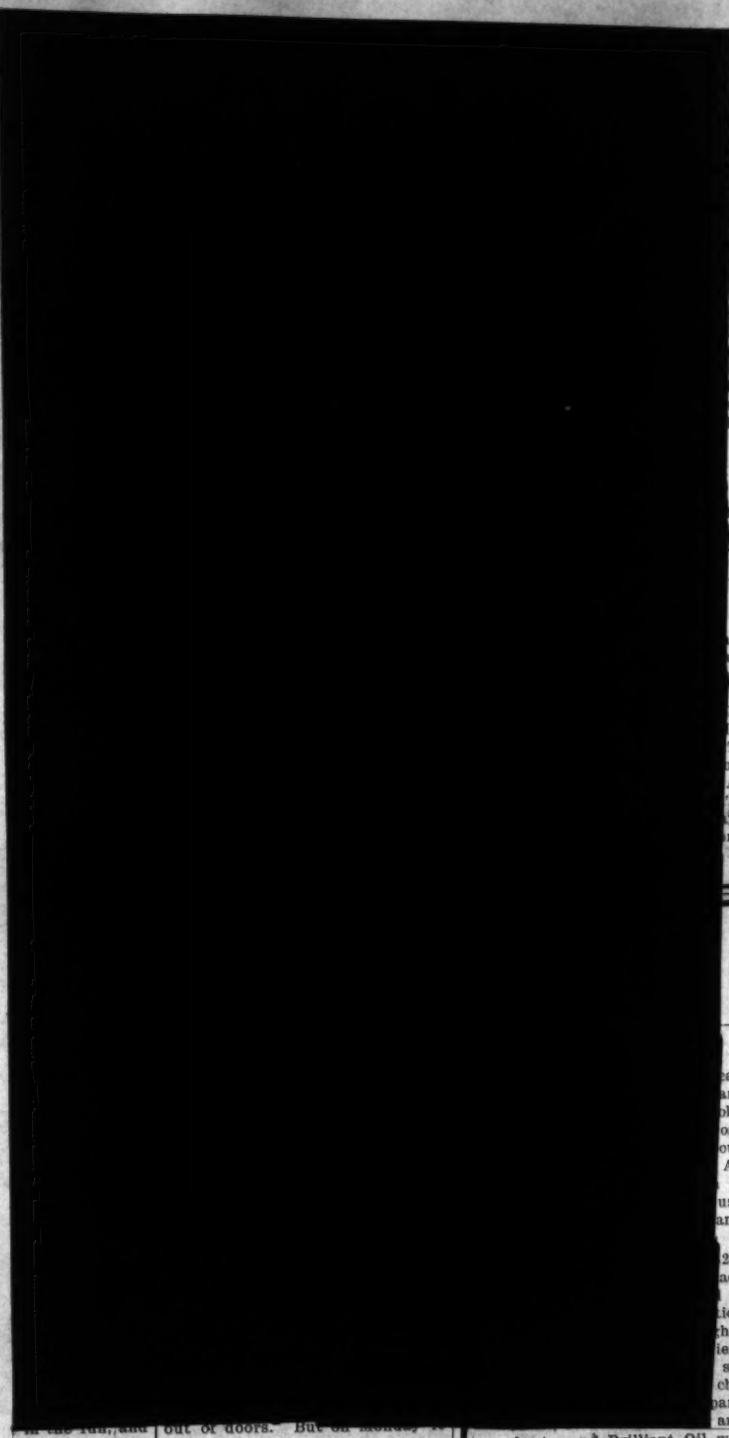

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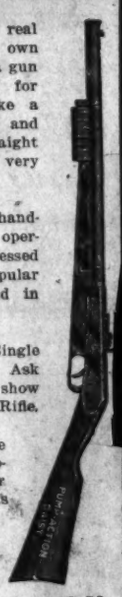

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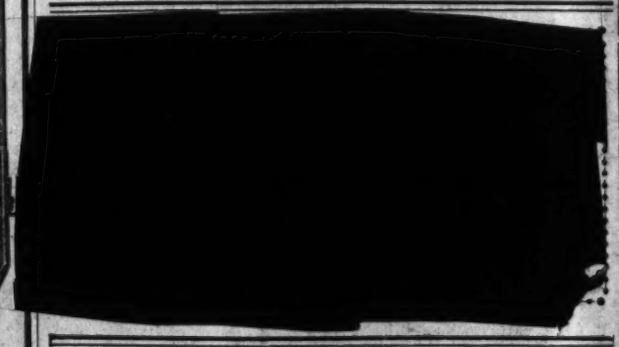

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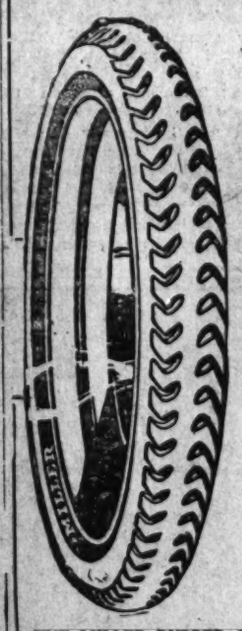
Tickets for **one pound of Bread** are on sale at **14 for a dollar.** In view of recent prosecutions against Chinese for selling inferior and short weight bread as "Fuhlee" bread in the market the Patronage of the Public is invited.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.



Miller GEARED to the ROAD TIRES

get a firm grip and hold on, preventing both

SKIDS AND SIDE SLIPS

The big, sharp gear teeth can't slide on a wet, slimy surface. They cut down through the film to the roadway beneath.

The tire with the natural vegetable wax and oil retained in the cotton fabric.

THE MILLER RUBBER CO
AKRON, U.S.A.

Sole Agents
Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.

OSRAM LAMPS

Save Current
Last Longest
Brightest Light

Guarantee British Manufacture
Strongest and Best

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.
(SHANGHAI—HONGKONG—HANKOW—TIENTSIN)
Telephones: C. 1606 and 1608 1 and 2, Ningpo Road,
Telegrams: "GENLECTRIC" Shanghai.

M.J.B. Coffee

ON SALE BY ALL GROCERS
清 VACUUM PACKED—ALWAYS FRESH 美
The most popular Coffee in the Market
AMERICAN MACHINERY & EXPORT Co.,
No. 5 Siking Road. Sole Agents for China.

National Thrift

One of the most encouraging and beneficial results of the war has been the tremendous boost-up given to both National and Individual Thrift. Read, learn and inwardly digest how we can assist you in your Individual Thrift. You all do, or should, use ELECTRIC LIGHT.

If so, you must use ELECTRIC LAMPS.

THIS IS WHERE WE COME IN. We are selling our new consignment of lamps, at prices 25 per cent. less than former prices.

Buy Our Lamps and Save Your Money

Our present prices are as follows:—

16, 25, 32, 50 C.P. 200 V.	Tls. 0.30 each
100 C.P. 200 V.	Tls. 1.10 each
200 C.P. 200 V.	Tls. 2.20 each

Prompt Attention to Telephone Orders

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Brazilian Cafe Restaurant

WHY PAY MORE
FOR A CUP OF COFFEE
WHEN YOU CAN GET ONE AT THE

CAFÉ PAULISTA

FOR
ONLY 5 CENTS
FRESH AND HOT DAILY

No. P 448, Nanking Road (near Fukien Road) Tel. C. 2980

INSTANT COFFEE

1 doz. Tablets in Cartoon	60 cts.
1 lb. Ground Coffee	60 cts.
1 tin Ground Coffee	80 cts.
	26240

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

The Trained Nurse knows

If you have a trained nurse in attendance ask her about the reliability of this pharmacy.

She realizes the value of our threefold checking system. She knows we use only drugs of the highest grade. She knows that only experienced, careful pharmacists are employed by us.

Both your doctor and your trained nurse will recommend us. Ask them.

American Drug Co.
42 NANKING ROAD
Prescription Specialists
"Safe as a Bank"

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

The China Press
大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1919

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

The Twenty Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held within the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Monday, 22nd December, 1919, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for year ended 31st October, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th December, 1919, to 6th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,

SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1.

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word Auditor.

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following subarticle be inserted after subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act.

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following subarticle be substituted for subarticle 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor(s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first subarticle of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and that in lieu thereof the following subarticles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing subarticle therein) and shall possess the requisite share qualification namely at least two thousand (2,000) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That subarticle No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Article of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That subarticles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

RESOLUTION 7.

That the paid-up Ordinary Share Capital of the Company be increased from Sh. Tls. 750,000 to Sh. Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of the 5,000 Ordinary unissued shares of the Company of Tls. 50 each at a premium of Tls. 145 per share making altogether Tls. 195 per share, subject to the following terms and conditions, but otherwise upon such terms as the Consulting Committee shall think fit:—

(a) One new share shall be offered at a premium of Tls. 145 per share to the holder on the 15th December, 1919 of every three old Ordinary shares, but so that no fractional part of a share shall be issued.

(b) The full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making altogether Tls. 195 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined.

(c) Any shares not taken up under the preceding clause shall be disposed of by the General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee on such terms as they may think proper.

(d) The new shares shall not rank for dividend as regards the financial year ended on the 31st October, 1919, but shall rank for dividend in respect of the financial year of the Company commencing as on the 1st day of November 1919 pari passu with the existing shares.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers

EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

Dated: Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

[redacted]

Reconstruction of the War Devastated Regions in France

4.000.000.000
FRANCE PUBLIC LOAN

issued by the "Credit National" with the guarantee of the French Government.

PLAN OF THE LOAN:

A million debentures of Fcs. 500.00 each.
Nett interest—5% per annum.
Free of any tax for the present and the future.
Reimbursable at Fcs. 600.00.
In a period of 75 years.
As from 1920.
Annual prizes amounting to Fcs. 10.000.000.00.
By quarterly drawings including 4 prizes of Fcs. 1.000.000.00.
Price of issue of debentures Fcs. 495.00 each.

Subscriptions received at best rate of exchange until December 12th, 1919, at THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, No. 29, The Bund.

26723

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 96.

TENDERS FOR VARIOUS MATERIALS

Tenders are hereby invited for ROPE, PAINTS, CLEANSING MATERIAL, LUBRICANTS, OIL FUEL, CHEMICALS, METALS, TOOLS and SUNDRIES for the Board's plant and works to be delivered to the Board's Yard at Chang Wah Pang at the end of this year, and for the supply of STEEL and CEMENT for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1920, to be delivered as per instructions.

Particulars of requirements and list of materials required can be obtained at the Office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Tenders, marked "Tender for Material" and addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, should state the manufacturer of each article and must be sent in before noon, December 8th, 1919.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve the right to place the contract for any separate article with any one of the tenderers.

H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

26737

WHARF TARIFFS

The new Tariffs which come into force on January 1st, 1920 have been drawn up and are in course of distribution.

Any firms who have not received copies are requested to communicate with the Wharf Office concerned, when they will be at once supplied.

The new rates will apply to all goods not on Landing Accounts on December 31st, 1919.

Rioka Soko Kaisha, Ltd.
China Merchants' Wharves.
Holt's Wharf.
Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Wharves.
Robert Dollar Co.'s Wharf.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Wharves.

26715

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

WHILE EXCHANGE HOLDS

We offer our Portable Typewriters at the following prices:

"BABY FOX" at $70.00

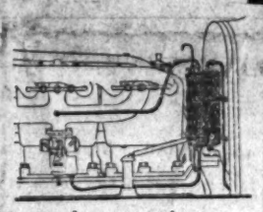
"NATIONAL" at $60.00

Both machines complete in handsome travelling cases and sold under the terms of our one-year guarantee

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

CHINA ALBION TRADING CO.

51 Szechuen Road: Phone C. 3234
SHANGHAI

Sole Agents for
COWAN BROS. LTD., Chemical Man., Gen. Merchants, LONDON—NEW YORK

IMPORTS: GROUND NUTS, WALNUTS, OILS, TALLOWS, STRAW BRAID SEEDS, BEANS, PEAS, also CAMPHOR, COTTON — HANKOW

EXPORTS: CHEMICALS, DYES REFINED OILS GREASES, LUBRICANTS RUBBER and SPORTS GOODS — SHANTUNG

Il sottoscritto sara' lieto di ricevere nella Residenza Consolare, i membri della Colonia e loro famiglie, Venerdi 5 corrente dalle ore 4½ alle 7½ p.m. per un the-dansant in onore degli Ufficiali di passaggio sul S.S. "NIPPON."

G. DE'ROSSI.
R. Console Generale d'Italia.

26738

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

(Shanghai Branch)

LECTURE

"With the Army of Occupation"

by

Professor E. S. DREHER
(Shanghai American School)

in

Union Church Hall

on

Thursday, Dec. 4th at 5.30 p.m.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

26742

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st December, 1919, Mr. Yow Bung Ching (姚炳卿) will cease to be Compradore to our firm, and on and after that date all communications relating to our business should be addressed direct to our firm. Therefore all Compradore orders, receipts or other documents —purporting to be issued by this firm must be brought to us for examination and verification before the 6th December, 1919, after which date those not verified will be considered null and void.

CURRIMBHOY & CO., LTD.

Shanghai, 30th November, 1919.

26719

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

26698

Customs Notification

No. 931.

CHINESE FACTORY PRODUCTS:

Further Modification of Duty Treatment.

With reference to Customs Notification No. 908 and previous Notifications, the Public is hereby notified that the duty treatment accorded to Chinese Factory Products is further modified to read as follows:—

"In future cotton goods are to pay one full duty, and manufacturers have the option of paying either at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* or at the rates specified in the following traiffs if the goods are enumerated in those tariffs: namely, (1) the Export Tariff, to which is appended a list of cotton goods which were enumerated in 1902 Import Tariff but not enumerated in the Export Tariff, and (2) the Import Tariff of 1919."

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 20th November, 1919.

26747

[redacted]

to

26659

SITUATIONS VACANT

GOOD SALARIES paid to Mechanical Draftsmen. Demand always exceeds supply. In your own home you can qualify for good position. We also teach Ship Drafting, Metal Pattern Drafting, Structural Drafting, Illustrating, etc. Ask for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

CHINESE Translator wanted for regular employment. Must be able to translate from Chinese into English. Apply, stating experience, etc., to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

26717 D.7

STEAMER leaving in a week's time for Europe, is in want of junior engineers and European crew. Good wages to suitable men. Apply Dodwell & Co., Limited, Agents.

26640 D.3

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, a lady's gold wrist watch with leather strap, on Monday night, in front of the Victoria Theater. Finder please return it to 100 Szechuen Road. Suitable remuneration offered.

26736 D.3

HOUSES WANTED

RETURNED Officer and wife want to rent part or whole house, furnished. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

26734 D.4

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 8 Route des Soeurs, excellent seven-roomed residence, modern. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars with J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26700

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26699

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let with immediate occupation, unfurnished, No. 154 Bubbling Well Road, for six months or longer. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

26654 D. 5.

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant 5th December large front room furnished, with bath room and verandah attached, suitable for married couple. Terms. Apply Mrs. E. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board from 15th December, a large double newly furnished room facing south. Verandah and private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, excellent cuisine. Apply Box No. 498, THE CHINA PRESSS.

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, or board alone, in Bubbling Well district. Use of telephone, etc. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.

26744

TO LET, with board, good rooms, bathrooms attached. Apply to 10 Seward Road.

26748

TO LET, three-roomed apartment; steam heat and all modern improvements for living quarters. Apply to 51 Szechuen Road.

26702

TO LET, central (in quiet location), large and well-furnished room with board, for $170 for two. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

26644 D.4

ROOMS with board. Comfortable home, excellent cuisine, reasonable charges, also garage. 16-A East Seward Road.

26622 D.4

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese, with knowledge of import and export business, desires to join a firm. Well acquainted with all dealers. Can give security if required. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

26729 D.7

EFFICIENT LADY stenographer, with knowledge of French, desires position. British firm preferred. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

26739

AMERICAN, general office experience, knowledge of form-work, accounting and invoicing, wants position. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

26705 D.3

WANTED, position by a stenographer with 15 years of commercial experience and holding A1 references. Please answer to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

26706 D.5

ENERGETIC young man, 23 years of age, with good business experience, seeks position as stenographer or office assistant. Speaks Chinese dialects fluently. No objection to outports. Reasonable salary expected. Local references. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

26711 D.4

LITERARY or secretarial work required. Advertiser speaks English, French and German. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

26707 D.4

STENOGRAPHER (male) wanted by export house, must be accomplished. State experience, references, and salary expected to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

26675 D. 3

EXPERIENCED export and import man seeks responsible position. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.

26668 D. 3

WANTED, position as compradore or cashier by trustworthy Chinese. Good testimonials. Guarantee or security given. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

26635 D.3

WANTED, position by young Chinese with many years' foreign and Chinese banking experience. Good testimonials. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

26635 D.3

POSITION WANTED by American mechanical engineer, at present employed in the Philippines. Will be open for engagement on or after January 1st, 1919. Competent to superintend steel construction, steam plant, and general machinery installation. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

26355 D. 14

PROFESSIONAL

SELECT dancing class forming. For terms, etc., apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

26669

WANTED, English or American lady to teach a Chinese boy English, one or two hours a day. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

26745 D.5

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: Increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy, convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of unintere ing rules. Begin conversing wit first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice. You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French, Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

AMERICAN lady gives lessons in English. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

26733

UNIVERSITY gentleman gives lessons in English and mathematics. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

26732

DRIVING and repairing lessons given by an expert motor car mechanic. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

26617 D.19

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN couple desire room and board in French Concession or Western district, from January first. State terms to Box No. 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

26728 D.4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO RENT, two rooms in Szechuen Road, suitable for offices. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

26740 D.7

OFFICES TO LET: Several suites of offices of one, two and three rooms, near Bund. One suite has three very large rooms on ground floor. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

26701

STORE to let, best location foreign district in Nanking Road with long lease and moderate rate of rent. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

26525 D.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED by import and export firm, office space about 8,000 to 10,000 square feet. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

26655 D.3

Exchange and Mart

BY order of the Executor of the late Edward Wheeley, Esq., FOR SALE, one lot of land with partially completed residence, on the Edinburgh Road. For particulars, apply to Sidney J. Powell, 13A, Canton Road.

26743 D.5

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.

26725

WANTED, colt automatic pistol, 45 calibre. Reply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

26746 D.5

FOR SALE, cabinet Victrola No. X with 95 valuable selected records, all in new condition, very little used, will sell the lot for Tls. 185 lowest price. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

26741 D.4

WANTED to buy, an Airedale dog (bitch), original birth, six months to two years old. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

26712 D.4

FOR SALE: Four cylinder Cadillac, 4 speeds forward, electric gear shift, new tyres all around, extra summer seat covers. Car mechanically perfect and recently painted. A bargain at Tls. 1,800.00 or near offer. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

26661 D.3

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cathbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
Iloilo	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
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Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
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Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
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Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,983.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,800

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

[redacted]

cei... the ... Depo... mand. ... be Kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
85 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $3,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building, 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Cuba
Buenos Aires	Artemiso
Once (Buenos Aires)	Bayamo
	Caibarien
Rosario	Camaguey
	Cardenas
Brazil	Ciego de Avila
Bahia	Cienfuegos
Pernambuco	Cruces
Porto Alegre	Guantanamo
Rio de Janeiro	Havana
Santos	Manzanillo
Sao Paulo	Matanzas
	Pinar del Rio
Chile	Placetas
Santiago	Remedios
Valparaiso	Sagua la Grande
Uruguay	Santa Clara
Montevideo	Santiago
	Sancti Spiritus
Venezuela	Union de Reyes
Caracas	Yaguajay
Maracaibo	Colombia
	Medellin
Siberia	Russia
Vladivostok	Moscow
	Petrograd
Italy	Spain
Genoa	Madrid
	Trinidad
Porto Rico	Port of Spain
San Juan	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
" Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoh
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

...can Bank

...ew York City
...Far East, Shanghai,
...nd Kiangse Roads.

...CH OFFICES
...Hankow-Hongkong
...ng-Tientsin

...ration offers an American ...fully solicits your patron...y for the purpose of fostering ...n the Orient and the United ...nformation and TIME of our ...dents are at the disposal of

...ent, fixed and saving accounts ...Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered).....	$1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up)	655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919).....	5,242,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
O. D. W.	Nov 12		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
I. G.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer
K.N.D.	Nov. 15		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
K.L.Y.B.	Nov. 26		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
B. N. B.	Nov. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
2 C			Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
MMB	Nov. 29		D.Estrees	Fr. gun-boat

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 1, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	18-26
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-30
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	40-60
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	50-55
Pigeons	"	16-18
Quail	"	12-14
Snipe	"	12-14
Teal	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	4-5
Figs	per doz.	none

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

中 華 滙 業 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	4-5
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	6-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	3-14
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	50-60
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	"	6-8
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	"	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	"	$3.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 2, 1919.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/4 = Tls. 2.7273
@ exch. 74.7 = Mex. $3.6510
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 149¼ = Tls. 67.00
@ exch. 74.7 = Mex. $89.69
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 144
Copper Cash ... per tael 191,500
Native Interest ..... Tls. 18

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 73½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex., Paris on London ..Fr. 39.38
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$4.00⅝

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 7/4
London ..... Demand 7/4¼
India ..... T.T. 326
Paris ..... T.T. 1430
Paris ..... Demand 1433
New York ..... T.T. 149
New York ..... Demand 149¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 64⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 33¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 379½
Singapore ..... T.T. 33¼

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal
London ..... Demand 7/5
London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 7/8¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 7/8½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 7/9¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 7/9½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1545
New York ... o/d Docy. 151
New York ..4 m/s. Docy. 158¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 21,000 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .... = Mex. $0.64

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 2.44 @ 7/4¼ £1
„ 1 @ 1433 Fr. 15.94
„ 0.60 @ 149¼ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 33¾ Yen 3.30
„ 1 @ 15 Rupees 6.15
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
„ 1 @ — Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 2, 1919.

Official

Chemors Tls. 0.50
Ziangbes Tls. 3.50
Shanghai Gas Tls. 15.00
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 34.00; Tls. 35.00; 35.50 Dec.; Tls. 41.00; 41.50 March Tls. 42.50; 43.00 March
S'hai Cotton Tls. 305.00 cash Tls. 380.00 March
Oriental Cotton Tls. 370.00 Tls. 375.00 March Tls. 310.00 cash
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 66.00 Tls. 67.00 March
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 860.00 Tls. 900.00 March
New Eng. Tls. 28.50 Dec.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 68.50 Tls. 69.00 March
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 180.00 Mar.
Butes Tls. 0.40

Unofficial

Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 700.00 cash Tls. 725.00 Dec.
S'hai Cotton Tls. 380.00 Tls. 387.50 March Tls. 390.00 March
Oriental Cotton Tls. 375.00 Mar.
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 33.00 cash Tls. 34.50; 35.50 Dec. Tls. 42.50 March

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 2, 1919.

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 74.90 January
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 55.00 December
Tls. 61.00 January
Tls. 64.00 February
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill:
Tls. 34.00 December
Tls. 36.00 January
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 227.00 January
Tls. 220.00 January

FINEST CHOCOLATES
Made Fresh Daily.

CAKES AND PASTRY
of every description.

Everything under foreign supervision.

TEA ROOM
comfortably furnished and fitted throughout.

CAFE FEDERAL
No. 6 Broadway,
(Opp. Astor House)
26431

INDOOR SPORTS - By Tad

WOTS TIGHTER THAN A TRAIN WINDOW JAKE?
NUTHIN CEPT A LOAN SHARK MEBBE
THOSE WINDOWS WERE PUT IN BY SAM LLOYD I'LL BET
THE ONLY WAY TO OPEN THAT IS WITH A BRICK
HES HAVIN A LOTTA FUN FOR A POOR GUY
UGH
HEY ED — BETTER PUT IN A CALL FOR THE PATTY HOUSE WAGON — WE GOTTA NOTHER CUSTOMER
INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING A BLOKE TRYING TO OPEN A WINDOW ON A TRAIN

Ewo Cotton Spinning And Weaving Co., Ltd.

A dividend of seven percent per annum on the preference shares and Tls. 65 per share on the ordinary shares will be recommended by the consulting committee of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. at the next meeting of the shareholders. The balance at credit of profit and loss account on October 31, 1919 of Tls. 1,457,687.79 will be apportioned as follows:

	Tls.
To pay dividend on preference shares at rate of 7 percent per annum	28,000.00
To pay a dividend of Tls. 65.00 per share on 15,000 ordinary shares	975,000.00
To write off plant and machinery	100,000.00
To write off buildings	50,000.00
To write off furniture	1,000.00
To add to special repairs and renewals fund	80,000.00
To add to cotton fluctuation fund	100,000.00
To give to war funds	20,000.00
To pay bonus to staff at mills and retiring allowance to the late mill superintendent	60,000.00
To create Chinese superannuation fund	40,000.00
To carry forward to new account	3,687.79
	Tls. 1,457,687.79

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated the 27th ultimo.

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 5¼d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 5¼d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 2s. 4d., 2s. 4d., market very quiet.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dolla. Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

FRENCH MARKET

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 1, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Market quotations.

Marseilles, November 30.

Cotton, First quality	517
Cotton, Second quality	505
Cotton, Third quality	491

Lyons, December 1.

Raw silks: Cevennes	265
Italy	295
Syria	205
Japan	260
China	300
Canton	295

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday, and is due at Woosung early Friday morning. The inward passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock. The Korea sails for Japan, Hononiulu and San Francisco on Friday afternoon and the tender with outward passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 o'clock.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tuchang Maru Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tufoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Tsingtao for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji on Monday and is due in Shanghai this morning and will dock at the N.Y.K. wharf at 11 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin today.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Saturday.

The B.I. s.s. Arratoon Apcar, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Chefoo for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Tientsin for Hongkong direct yesterday.

The A.L. s.s. Wytheville arrived in Shanghai from the States yesterday.

The G.L. s.s. Glenapp arrived in Shanghai from London and ports yesterday.

The R.V.F. s.s. Penza arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok yesterday morning and will sail for the same port Friday afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 o'clock.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hero (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Koukai Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Arna, from New York via Panama, left Kobe on Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai Friday morning.

The C.M. s.s. Nile left San Francisco on November 18 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on December 12. The Nile sails for Hongkong on the 13th.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, December 5, 1919

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, December 9, 1919

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DEC. 3, 1919

Europe's Cause Advanced By Belgian Orphan Fund

BY GEORGE CLARKE COX

(*From The Annalist*)

IT is difficult to write purely as an economist of the great International Trade Conference which has just closed after sessions lasting nearly a week at Atlantic City. At no meeting held in war times was there more evidence of real friendship between America and her European allies than at this meeting. This was evidenced not only in formal speeches and public statements, but as well in conversation with foreign delegates and members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. A mutual recognition of difficulties and the discovery that America's desire to help was as great as Europe's need marked the meeting, and it is certain that a long step forward has been taken to establish such trade relations between America and Europe as will make another war well-nigh impossible.

In an analysis of the situation which was prepared for the use of the Committee on Credits and Finance the following chief points were made:

The need of Europe for raw materials and foods is very great.

There is also a great need for machinery for the moment, though Europe can and should produce most of this when once restored to a normal basis.

America's interest in seeing Europe restored is not merely humanitarian; it rests upon the recognition that our prosperity is bound up with hers. Europe cannot even pay the interest on the debt she owes us unless she can be restored to production.

An analysis of the export and import figures of the United States and of our European allies shows a favorable balance of trade for the United States which had grown from $551,057,475 in 1912 to $1,094,419,600 in 1915 and to the vast sum of $4,128,871,681 in the year ending June 30, 1919.

Great Britain's adverse balance of trade in pre-war times had been about $54,000,000, many times offset by interest on foreign investments and other "invisible" items, such as ocean freight and insurance. In the month of January, 1919, two months after the armistice, this balance reached the large sum of $402,044,701. The September estimate is $159,776,997, showing that England is recovering fast.

Similar figures for France and Italy are not given, but tremendous increases in adverse balances for the two countries are indicated, the disquieting thing being the increase in such adverse balances in both cases since the armistice; and the same thing is true of other countries, so that in June, 1919, United States exports to Europe were 645 millions of dollars, while imports from Europe were but 53 millions of dollars, scarcely enough to pay the interest which Europe owes the United States.

From these figures it is plainly evident that the United States is selling to Europe a great deal more than it is buying from Europe and all the rest of the world, that Europe's dealings with the world at large are on an abnormal basis and that Europe's adverse balance of trade must speedily be changed for the better. America, during the war, greatly increased her percentage of raw materials imported and her exports of finished manufactures. Europe is consuming too largely and not producing enough.

The financing of exports from the United States to Europe during the war by Government to Government practically ceased in June. Most of what has been sent to Europe since June has been on open account. As a consequence violent and continuous breaks in exchange have occurred, making it impossible for European countries to buy in American markets except at a ruinous rate of payment. Other points must be summarised even more briefly—the increasing disadvantage of Europe in "invisible items," the movement of American securities held in Europe to America, the depreciation of currency in Europe, the unsettling of finances caused by public debts, &c.

Both James S. Alexander and A. C. Bedford in public addresses discarded for the American representatives any belief in the old economics which regarded a favorable balance of trade as an evidence of national prosperity, and declared roundly for an exchange of products which would make sound national trade show a balance between exports and imports, taking into consideration always the "invisible items." In such a general analysis of the situation there was practically unanimous agreement among the delegates, foreign as well as American.

The problems before the conference related to Europe's needs, particularly the needs of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, and to the method of financing the rehabilitation of these countries and other countries as well. At the outset it was plain that Great Britain did not ask for help, but only for conference on the methods of supplying certain commodities for which she could pay, and the amount of these commodities. Belgium also made it plain that her condition was unexpectedly better than the world considered it to be; since she had little war debt, her war expenses having been taken care of by the Allies, and the indemnity payment expected from Germany being acceptable as an offset. Moreover, large quantities of her ravished machinery are being brought back from Germany, and Belgium is hard at work. Her railroads are almost rebuilt, her foundries are beginning to function and her coal fields are almost intact because Germany had preserved them in the full expectation of enjoyment. This should not be taken to indicate that anything of Belgium's woes has been exaggerated—on the contrary; but, as M. Hankar said, "Belgium refuses to capitalise her grief." Belgium has need of loans, but otherwise can take care of herself; only she warns us of the danger of playing into the hands of Germany by charging too much for our goods.

France and Italy, of our foreign visitors, have the greatest and most pressing needs, and they have fittingly sent us very strong delegations. The British sent us Sir James Hope Simpson, a great banker, and Belgium has sent us another great banker, M. Hankar; but France has sent us a delegation headed by M. Schneider, the distinguished head of the Creusot Works, backed by men of great power as bankers, chemists, textile manufacturers, economists and so forth. Italy's delegation, headed by the celebrated engineer, Ferdinando Quartieri, chief of the chemical industry, is likewise highly representative and powerful. It includes a skillful economist as France's does. Why were there none of our American economists represented on any of the American committees? Those committees are as able as any that have ever been gathered for any purpose in America, and their utterances have been statesmanlike; but they would have been helped by the co-operation of men who have made economic study their life's work. Germany does not make this mistake.

There had been in some quarters a disposition to criticise the growing expenditures of Europe since the armistice on the ground that an undue proportion of it was for luxuries; and that loans and credits could be expected from this country only for what was strictly needed for sustenance or for the further production. In spite of all the moving tales of distress brought back by American investigators, people were beginning to think that it was time Europe got to work. No one agrees to this latter statement more fully than the European delegates; but they insist that Europe is convalescent only, still far from well. The address of M. Schneider on Thursday was a notable presentation of the situation in Europe which should silence and inform all critics. It ought to be circulated extensively in the interest of a clear understanding of conditions in Europe. Among many striking things, he said:

"At the outbreak of the war each nation was like a vast firm whose cellars and stores contained stocks accumulated by former generations. At the present time cellars and stores are well-nigh empty. We used all our stocks and for a space of four years we produced only to destroy. Never have the wants of Europe been greater nor her resources more scanty. Eleven months after the armistice, eleven months after our victory, we are poor, weak, crushed under an enormous debt; our populations are too scantily fed; rationing is still in force; the cost of living continues to rise at a more rapid rate even than wages or salaries; many a home is not even assured of its daily bread."

Further, he showed, how every resource of the allied powers was thrown into the war, how all production was for destruction—and at last came Victory. People thought all was well, in delirious joy. Effort was slackened. "The workers, pleading the sufferings they had so bravely undergone, claimed an eight-hour day. In vain did economists point out that to remedy the general shortage it was necessary to work and increase production. No one wished to overlook the merits of the workers nor their right to concessions: what they demanded was granted; moreover, the men promised to do in eight hours the work previously done in ten. In actual fact, however, with fewer hours of work an alarming decrease occurred in production."

The world is economically sick still; and the co-operation which prevailed during the war between peoples has been allowed to lapse. It must be restored. Only the unity of the Allies can help to overcome the deliberate destruction wrought by Germany. America went into the war "to the bitter end"; but the end is not yet nor will be until Europe is restored to economic security. M. Schneider was not pessimistic; he believed in the inherent power, wealth and courage of his people and the Allies. "Ours is but a temporary weakness. We are bound to recover." M. Schneider's temper was that of all the foreign delegates and communicated itself to the Americans where such a communication had been necessary. The foreign delegates expressed their entire contentment with the understanding and good-will of the American delegates.

But, after all, the whole meaning of the conference is centered in the subject of Credits and Finances.

In the preliminary analysis of the committee on these topics there were made the following suggestions:

"The committee will probably wish to consider measures based upon the following principles: 1—Loans by private agencies in America, (2) to private agencies in Europe, (3) with the guarantee of European Governments, (4) with the co-operation of the War Finance Corporation, (5) with the sanction, but without the financial support, of the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, (6) with securities to be issued to the American people, (7) such securities to be adequately margined, &c."

Secretary Redfield addressed the conference and the public and gave support of the Administration to suggestions that a large popular loan of some kind be inaugurated, to be backed with all the machinery of a Liberty Loan and sold in small amounts to the public as a popular demonstration of American good will in reconstruction.

But this is not so easy as it sounds; or, perhaps, not so sound as it is easy, for, under certain conditions, it could be done.

The report of the committee at the close of the conference makes plain that in it can be considered only the countries having representation, viz., Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Italy. The committee sees the problem to arise from a complex of social, economic, and political forces stirred into action by the great war. Long-time credits wherewith to finance excess exports involve the investment banker and the American Public as well as the dealer in foreign trade. Approval was given to the Edge bill and effective investments in foreign credits against which debentures of American companies may be issued. The committee, however, declined to declare itself for any one plan, insisting only upon the importance of giving free play to individual initiative. It recommended the appointment of another committee to succeed itself, nationally representative in character and ability, which should give undivided attention to the problem; to study whether the work can best be done by comparatively small groups of individuals or whether large aggregations of capital, with access to credit information and with the prestige which goes with size and wealth, would be the better plan. It feels that it faces the greatest and most complex financial problem in history, and it meets the challenge with American courage. Great Britain, having financed many of the countries of Europe in similar ways before we got into the war, declares her inability to do more. The problem will have to be solved by Americans for the sake of the world and their own salvation.

It is plainly evident from the temper of the conference that the American representatives want very much to help the allied countries to re-establish themselves, first, because their admiration and gratitude for those who were all but destroyed in the battle for civilisation, is very great; second, because as a cold-blooded business proposition, Belgium and France and Italy can probably put up good enough collateral to make it safe; and third, because our own future prosperity and safety are dependent upon their prosperity and safety. And while these three countries are specially mentioned, let it be understood that all the members of the conference, including the foreign members, earnestly insist that this plan of help must include all of Europe. The neutral nations are concerned as well as the newly made allied States and, ultimately, the enemy States. There are many difficulties, however, in the determination of the form which such help can take.

Ultimately nothing will produce a favorable effect upon exchange except an equalisation of exports and imports: and that is a long way ahead. Loans of money will not help except in the case of Belgium; but France and Italy both ask for long-time credits for imports of raw materials, and, in some cases, semi-fabricated commodities, and, for the present, agricultural tools, house-building tools and machinery, to enable them to begin to produce food, clothing, &c., for their own consumption, repair the ravages of war and make goods to export. They ask for varying amounts and various commodities on long time because with the present rate of exchange they simply cannot pay.

They ask. They do not beg. They are not disreputable nations, but are honorable and honored Allies with a proud record behind them and admirable prospects for a greater prosperity than had ever before been theirs. Of course, they are to have the help; but it will need all the ingenuity of the banking world to devise the means. As it is now, unless the Edge Bill or some similar measure be adopted, it is difficult to see how large scale credit operations on long time could be legal in view of our banking laws. Our European friends are not seeking charity. While they want long-time credit, they are willing to pay their way when they can.

Such measures as are to be adopted should be based upon sound banking practice, but with a generous regard for the abilities of the debtors and for the fact that we in turn are their debtors to a degree which we can never express. The opportunity for us to be generous will come when we realise that the exportation of foods and coal and many other things will make them dearer for us. We cannot loan without having less ourselves and we cannot loan the things the world so bitterly needs without saving and increased production. One banker remarked that he was not so much concerned regarding the method of the loan as he was to know where the money was to come from.

We have the money, i.e., the goods, if we will consume less and produce more. Our wartime rationing in many things should be restored. As for a general popular loan to be raised in a frenzy of popular enthusiasm for the suffering people of Europe, it is neither good banking nor good manners. People whose records are honorable, whose skill and resources are unquestionable ask us for credit. Credit they will get. If further aid is gradually to be extended to the rest of Europe—and it must be—let that aid somehow be extended through our trusted Allies who know these peoples and their ways, who do business with them daily and whose interest it will be as well as ours to see that the peoples of Europe are put as speedily as possible upon a basis of self-supporting industry.

Pope Discusses The World's Ills

By Philip Gibbs.

(*New York Times*)

Rome, October 20.—Whatever faith or lack of faith a man may have, he can not be untouched, if he has any spiritual sense at all, by the presence of the Christian tradition that lives in Rome. Here in Rome the stones speak of the agony, courage, and faith of the men and women who in the earliest days of Christian worship sufferod tortures and a dreadful death for their Master's sake.

Going down into the Catacombs, dark and deep below the ground, where for 300 years of persecution the early Christians worshipped secretly, one sees their tombs and their bones and the pictures they drew on the walls—the fish that was the symbol of Christ, the cross that was disguised as an anchor, the figure of that Lord whose Gospel was the supreme challenge of the cruelties and vileness of the pagan world.

Above them one walks on stones that were trodden by Peter and Paul in the foul dungeon of the Mamertine Prison, where those two men were thrust down through a hole in the rock among a crowd of other captives waiting for death to make a Roman holiday while the Emperor passed in triumph; and in the Coliseum, where one touches the rocks of those dens in which crowds of Christians lay before they were flung out to the beasts and gladiators.

The Miracle of the spiritual courage which inspired those people moves one with wonderment. How strong and simple must have been their faith! How great their courage! Imperial Rome surrendered to the Carpenter's Son and the Chair of Peter the Fisherman was the throne of the new faith which triumphed in Rome. Now one sees the history of that triumph as it was built in splendor when, through many centuries, Christendom poured out its wealth and its sense of beauty upon the shrines of its saints and martyrs. That beauty is not to be denied when it is revealed by such as Raphael or Michel Angelo; but, more wonderful than sculptured columns, painted frescoes and glittering mosaics, is the continuance of the faith that lived in Rome and the power of the Church under the authority of the Popes, in spite of great denials and revolts, bloody wars in which most Christian charity was lost, moral decadence to pagan vileness, cruelties almost as bad as Nero's.

There were great men in Rome, simple and brave men, who came to this city for inspiration and leadership and went out from it to all parts of the world, so that their faith should live. Many of them died like the early martyrs; many of them had a burning passion in them which lighted a new fire of faith; and among them through all the centuries the Popes mostly were active in leadership, strong in their aspiration, men of authority and im-

[redacted]

minutes at 11:45 o'clock on Monday morning.

ORDEAL OF AN AUDIENCE

As I drove to the Vatican under the blue sky of Rome—I had hired an old curozza or cab and was in evening clothes, according to etiquette—I realised the ordeal of the interview. What questions could I put to the Holy Father which would not appear impertinent or audacious? I should have to speak in French, and it occurred to me horribly that in the nervousness of the ordeal I might lose all power of expression in a foreign language. That would be a hopeless waste of a rare chance.

As the great dome of St. Peter's came into view, with the wide-embracing sweep of its colonnades, those mighty columns on each side of the Cathedral Square, I thought of the great Popes who had raised the magnificence of this shrine, and whose acts had made Rome the headquarters of Christendom through many ages. It was a queer thing that I should be driving in an old cab to see the living successor of that long line—a strange adventure and alarming to timid souls, yet a good chance if I could take it.

The approach to the Pope is impressive. It is the approach to sovereign presence, guarded by men at arms, surrounded by the formal etiquette of a royal court, dwelling in a palace built by noble craftsmen and decorated by great artists in an era when the world was stirred by the sense of beauty and strove to realise it by all magnificence.

GROUPS FROM MIDDLE AGES

In the entrance hall of the Vatican, which stands to the right of St. Peter's, there was a broad white vista of marble walls and columns, and the only color there, rich and vivid, was where the officers and men of the Papal Guard were grouped on either side. Coming into this white hall out of the modern traffic of the Roman streets, it was as though one had stepped back into the Middle Ages. The halberdier at the entrance, in his slashed doublet and hose, his breeches broadly striped in red, yellow, and blue, might have been on guard outside the door of Leo X. when Raphael painted his glorious frescoes on these very walls. Other guards reclining on stone benches with those flames of color about them were like living pictures that had stepped from the frames of Renaissance paintings.

The officer of the guard saluted me, glanced at my passport, and pointed to a stairway leading out of the hall. I went up a long flight of stairs on which have trailed the robes of many Popes and Cardinals, whom I saw about me in imagination, though I was alone there. At the first landing another halberdier grounded his pike at my approach and pointed to an antechamber.

I passed through room after room, glancing quickly at the fine tapestries and painted ceilings. In each room there were other guards, who rose as I entered. Some of them were in three cornered hats and blue swallow-tailed coats; others wore casques like Roman helmets with red plumes behind. I found my knees getting stiff from fright as I returned the salute of the Swiss guards. I was only one insignificant fellow among so many gentlemen-at-arms; and beyond somewhere was the Pope, with whom I should have twenty minutes all alone. What could I say to him to make the most of those twenty minutes?

In one of the anterooms a chamberlain asked me to take a seat. "His Holiness will receive you in five minutes," he said in French. The five minutes seemed long, yet too short for me to think out any reasonable thing to say or to draft any series of questions which would lead to valuable answers. I must trust to the Pope himself to talk; one does not cross-examine the Sovereign Pontiff.

HIS HOLINESS A GENIAL HOST

The door opened and a monk came out with a very pleasant smile about his lips, as though satisfied with the words spoken to him. The chamberlain beckoned to me. At the doorway stood Benedict XV. He was a simple figure dressed in white, not so tall as I had expected, and with a scholar's look, a little austere at the first glance—only at a glance—for, after my first salute and when I asked him for permission to speak in French, he laughed in a genial way and said in French also:

"In that language we shall understand each other."

Then he took me by the hand and led me to a chair close to his own, so that we sat side by side. He asked me about America first, having heard that I had been there not long ago, and then asked me to tell him about the little studies I had been making of the condition of Europe after the war.

I spoke to him about the distress of peoples burdened by high prices and heavy taxation, and about the curious and rather dangerous psychology of many people in England, France, Belgium, and Germany—probably in Italy also—who are in revolt against present conditions and are dis-

(Continued on Page 13)

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

BY GOLLY-IF I GO HOME NOW MAGGIE WILL BEAT ME UP SO I CAN'T SLEEP-
I CAN'T SLEEP HERE VERY WELL-
WELL-WHO ARE YOU?
SAY-WILL YOU GIVE ME A QUARTER FER A BED?
SURE-BRING THE BED RIGHT HERE-
GEO MCMANUS
8-30

Mothers Taught To Teach Children

Come, let us live with our children!" Froebel delivered that message a good many years ago when the burden of parenthood was not, as it is today, that the children "are too much with us, late and soon." Not that the parent, and "parent" means for the most part the mother, does not love and cherish her young, but that under present economic conditions and modes of living, the ordinary and necessary work of the day is hampered when the little ones trail upon one's heels and try the patience of the sweetest women. Recognising the difficulties under which the modern mother labors, the Bureau of Education of New York has made an attempt not so much to perform the act of supererogation involved in telling her to live with her children, but to cast a little sunshine into her life and to lighten her burden by telling her how to live with her children.

In a series of articles brought together in an attractive pamphlet form, many mothers most of whom have at one time or another been kindergartners, tell of their own success not only in making life more bearable for themselves, but in educating the children. "Bring the kindergarten into your own home" might be the slogan. All these women have done it and they are anxious to help other women to do it. A note enclosing 15 cents, addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., brings their words to any woman, or man for that matter, in the United States. And speaking of men, the child-loving father who picks up the pamphlet is going to think harshly of somebody in the Government for the crass assumption that he does not exist and can not "live with his children." But the estimable women who have written about their children would probably admit, if pressed for an answer, that father was responsible for some of the suggestions, and that at least, he could put many of them into practice if he were properly educated up to it.

Happy the child who has not been called a pest at one time or another, even by his or her mother. And yet the only difficulty is that the child usually is full of energy and does not know how to spend it. These kindergartner mothers are full of suggestions, inexpensive, homely suggestions for the 2 or 3 or 4-year-old. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, for instance, who has had time to bring up her children as well as write novels, recognises that "every child instinctively desires to use his hands. A pan of beans or shelled corn with a wide-mouthed bottle and a spoon will keep a 2 or 3-year-old happy and absorbed for a long time. A pack of cards to be shuffled or used to build houses is another 'plaything' which does not need to be specially bought. A big rag doll, the size of a small child is easy to make, and stuff with cotton. A new corncob pipe and a small bowl of soapsuds means harmless fun for the 5-year-old, which is always watched with rapture by the littler ones. And then there are blocks, perennial blocks, which do not need to be bought from a store. A collection of empty spools of different sizes is a treasure for the child of 3, who will rejoice in stringing them on a cord passed through a bodkin." Lumps of dough on baking day, a basin of soapy water on washing day, clay for modeling dried peas, dried watermelon and sunflower seeds, dried corn cobs, toothpicks, and a rag bag, all play their part in making the child happy.

Another tells of all that can be done with a home-made scrap book, the foundation of which is nothing more than heavy paper and pictures cut from the magazines, the newspapers, anywhere. And these are not used for mere amusement, but for actual teaching in the processes of home building, in making the child acquainted with the animal and flower world.

One of the simplest of the devices combining amusement and education, yet not likely to be thought of by the untrained mother, is that of the kindergarten calendar which can easily be made at home. "For this purpose a sheet of white cardboard is ruled off into a sufficient number of blank squares for the days of the month. The children mark the calendar each day with a suitable emblem. Yellow circles should be provided for sunny days and gray for cloudy. Tiny umbrellas denote rain; a gray circle partly covered with white indicates snow. Advertisements furnish pictures for special occasions—a little church, a toy, a birthday cake, a Christmas tree, and the like. The particular emblem is less important to the children than the pleasure they take in attending to the calendar regularly, and the fact that they are being helped to a realisation of divisions of time. The card should be large enough to allow for a suitable picture for the month to be mounted outside of the ruled portion. Landseer's 'Squirrel and Pair of Nutcrackers' may be used for the October sheet; Correggio's 'Holy Night' for December; Washington's or Lincoln's portrait for February."

Unlike much of the advice given to parents, that contained in the Education Bureau's "Training Little Children" does not lose itself in vague generalities. Not only is the mother urged to tell the children good stories and to buy suitable kindergarten material but there is no hesitancy in telling the names and publishers of the stories, and the makers of the material. Using the information in the pamphlet the mother in the furthest backwoods provided only that she be within reach of a Post Office, can with the aid of a letter and a money order bring to her assistance the best that the country affords for the amusement and education of little children.

One of the omissions of early child life is the failure to make use of opportunities to teach those subjects which are thought to come later in the child's life. Number work and language work can be taught very early if they are taken in the spirit of play. Take number work:

"Count your steps from one point to another up to 10 or 20 (with the little ones only). Count forward and backward. Odd numbers, even numbers, simple multiplication tables, combinations in adding and subtracting, can be well drilled."

The titles of some of the other chapters which deal with phases not mentioned above are: Froebel's philosophy helps the mother; Mutual recognition of rights is essential; Love what you have to do; Training for membership in the family circle; Development of ideas makes useful men and women; Enter into the play spirit of your boys and girls; It is easy to teach through play; Social intercourse brings valuable lessons; Give children toys which answer their needs; The home must lay the foundations of character; Sharing the children's work and pleasure; Simple playthings may be utilised; Helpful plays can be carried on while mother is busy; Isolation is an effective punishment: The influence and inspiration of spiritual motherhood; A kindergarten for every neighborhood; Planting a garden more fun than playing house; Let us not cripple our children's self-dependence; Bravery is natural, fear is inculcated; Music an elemental part of life; Being a good mother requires understanding, devotion, and sacrifice; Learning to play with others is the first lesson in social training; Story telling for patriotism.

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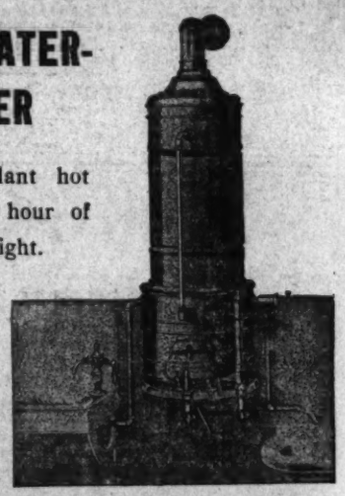

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Pope Discusses The World's Ills

(Continued from Page 12)

illusioned about that new world which they expected after the war.

The Holy Father, as he is called by Catholics, listened attentively and then cut me short, as I had hoped.

"Yes," he said, "the war was a scourage, [he used that word, *un fleau*, several times in his conversation,] and the effects of it are enormous and incalculable. When it began people imagined that it would be a quick war, lasting three, four, or five months. Few guessed it would last for nearly five years. That long period of strife that terrifies courage will have far-reaching and enduring results.

"People must make up their minds to endure the consequences of war. They must steel themselves to suffer. At the same time we must do everything in our power to alleviate those sufferings and to ease the burdens of those who can least afford to support them."

I noticed that throughout our conversation the Pope's thoughts seemed to be concentrated mostly upon the condition of the working classes. He spoke of the people rather than of their rulers, and of the poor rather than of the rich.

When, for instance, I referred again to strikes and other symptoms of social unrest in many countries, he said:

"The people have been irritated by a sense of injustice. There are many men who have made money out of this war." He made a gesture with his forefinger at the word "money," and continued: "Those who grew rich out of the war will have to pay; the burden of taxation will no doubt fall heavily upon them."

He spoke of the great difficulty of the financial situation in all the countries which have been at war. He seemed to think that there was no easy or quick solution of those economic problems nor any immediate prospect of bringing down the high prices to a normal level. "It is difficult," he said, "difficult."

I was interested when he referred to the question of a forced loan in Italy. That is the project by which a levy is to be made on all capital in Italy, starting at 5 percent on all fortunes above $4,000 and going up to 40 percent on the largest fortunes—this in addition to a graduated income tax and special taxes on war profits. The Pope did not express any definite opinion on this measure, but said that undoubtedly such taxation as that would lay a heavy burden upon the whole nation.

For a few minutes his mind went back to the great conflict which had caused all this financial ruin in Europe, and he spoke of what the Catholic Church had done and tried to do to alleviate its miseries and agonies.

"We could do very little," he said, "in comparison with the enormous suffering caused by the war, but as far as possible we took every opportunity of relieving the sorrow of the people by works of charity. We could do no more than that, and it was only small, compared with all the suffering, but it did bring comfort to many poor people, wives and mothers, prisoners, and wounded, and mitigated some of the severities of military acts."

His Holiness mentioned briefly some of the work which had been achieved under his direction, and referred me to a detailed list of charitable services done during the war by the Holy See. Among those works that Benedict XV. particularly mentioned were the exchange of prisoners of war incapacitated for military service, following his telegram, dated December 31, 1914, to the sovereigns and heads of the belligerent States and the liberation and exchange of civilian prisoners.

Then the Pope mentioned to me the work done under his direction in endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of missing men. Soon after the war began letters began to pour into Rome, mostly addressed to the Holy Father himself, imploring news of missing combatants. The Pope read them, took notes, and ordered inquiries to be made, and toward the end of 1914 he instituted a special bureau with branches afterward at Paderborn, Freiburg, and Vienna.

WORK OF AMERICAN CATHOLICS

It was an American, Bellamy Storer, formerly Ambassador for the United States at Vienna, who first undertook the task of all this clerical work, and afterward an American priest, Father Reuter, developed it.

"In many cases," said the Pope, "we were able to give news to poor, anxious families, but of course in many other cases there was disappointment. Over 100,000 letters were sent to families of Italian soldiers who were captured or missing."

His Holiness also mentioned the work done, after his prolonged negotiations with the powers, to secure a refuge in Switzerland for sick and wounded, and especially for consumptive cases.

"We used our influence," he said, "whenever possible, to commute the death penalty of people condemned by military law in Austria and Germany. In a number of cases this was successful."

It was owing to the Pope's intervention that over 100 French hostages from Roubaix were liberated; and among many other people, Princess Marie de Croy, the friend of Edith Cavell, who was condemned to ten years' penal servitude for having concealed French and Belgian soldiers, owed the mitigation of her punishment and other concessions to the Pope's intercession. It was no doubt impossible for him to act in the case of Miss Cavell, owing to the rapidity and secrecy of her execution.

His Holiness made only passing allusion to these services and said again: "It was very little. We did all that was possible, but it only touched the great anguish of the war."

He made no mention of the enormous sums of money sent by the Holy See to Belgium, Poland, Montenegro, and other countries for the purpose of feeding the starving populations, nor of his repeated protests against the brutalities of war by whomsoever committed, nor of his three appeals for peace, the last of which, dated August 1, 1917, contained concrete proposals for the beginning of negotiations very similar to President Wilson's Fourteen Points, which came later.

I tried to induce the Pope to continue on that line of conversation, but he came back suddenly to the conditions prevailing after the war and expressed his hope that the disillusionment of the peoples, and the inevitable rise in prices owing to taxation and financial distress, would not lead to violence or anarchy.

"It is the duty of all men," he said, "to endeavor to solve these social problems in a lawful and peaceable way and so that the burden will be fairly shared with good-will and charity."

Speaking about the relations between capital and labor, he referred several times to the encyclicals and other writings of Leo XIII. on those subjects, which, he said, expressed very clearly and in great detail the Christian principle regarding the rights of working men and of employers, as well as the rights of the State. He expressed the hope that these writings might be popularised, as they bore directly upon the problems of modern social conditions.

"Some passages out of these works of Pope Leo XIII. have," he said, "special significance at the present time."

PLEADS FOR 'JUSTICE AND CHARITY.'

Benedict XV., in referring to encyclicals on labor of Leo XIII., repeated his desire that they might be made more popular and widely read.

"All their teaching," he said, "may be summed up in two words, justice and charity. If men behave justly and with real Christian charity toward each other, many of the troubles of the world will be removed; but, without justice and charity there will be no social progress."

After a few more remarks on general subjects, in which he showed his desire for the welfare of the people and alleviation of the sufferings which now prevail in so many countries as a direct consequence of the war, the Pope rose from his chair, and the audience ended after exactly twenty minutes, with his direct permission to me to publish the general course of this conversation.

When I left the Vatican, past the Papal Guards again, I was impressed by the thought that within the splendor of that palace and in spite of the ceremonial etiquette of the Papal Court, Benedict XV. himself, like many of his predecessors, lives in simplicity, and from that confinement, which has been imposed upon the Pope since 1871, looks out upon human life and upon its sea of troubles with an anxious and discerning gaze, receiving from all quarters of the world reports upon the turmoil and progress of the peoples and directing the vast organisation of spiritual power which does undoubtedly achieve great works of charity and faith.

The words that the Pope had spoken to me were not sensational. After all, there is nothing sensational to say; and he spoke about the problems of the time simply and frankly, without oratorical effect or high-flown phrases, but with keen common sense.

Many people will see nothing but platitudes in his remarks, but they are platitudes based upon the authority of old and wise tradition and upon Christian faith, and such platitudes, spoken by Pope or by peasant, may fall strangely upon the ears of a world deafened by loud and confused cries after a war in which such a phrase as Christian charity was mocked by hatred and cruelty.

Those two words now at this present day in this Europe, which I see so full of suffering, revolt and passion, hold perhaps the truth toward which mankind is groping desperately in all manner of ways and with divers philosophies. They overthrew the pagan world when Peter came to Rome and they still have power.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, December 3,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str **Kiangfoo**, Captain J. Johennessen, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, Dec. 3,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, December 4,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee,** (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Thursday, December 4,** about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, December 4,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Capt. J. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, Dec. 5,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo,** 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, December 5,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 5,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, December 6,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Sunday, December 7,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 8,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 9,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiangtung**, Captain Lee, will leave on **Wednesday, December 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, December 3,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Thursday** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang**, Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the about ports on **Thursday, Dec. 4,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, Dec. 6,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru,** Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 7,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 9,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, December 11,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 16.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT—The Str. **Hsinming**, Capt. H. Mackinnon, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave the French Bund on **Wednesday, December 3,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 5,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chenan**, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 6,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 24,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Korea Maru,** 20,000 tons Captain T. Ota, will be dispatched on **Friday, December 5.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Alps Maru,** Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be desatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Dec. 10.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **December 25.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru,** Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **December 29.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru,** Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on end of December. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Himalaya Maru,** Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Shanghai on beginning of **JANUARY 1920.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru,** Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **FEBRUARY 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Siccawei Weather Report

1.—A depression passes from Manchuria to Hokkaido, growing much deeper as it advances. The anticyclone remains steady on the Lower Yangtsze, and the wind continues to diverge from it all round, blowing a strong monsoon in the South. Rain on both sides of the Formosa Strait; fine day at Shanghai.

2.—Fine and bright morning; temperature below the freezing point. Pressure still high. Constant NWly breezes.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sutyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Phillippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-22 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

P. & O., British India and Apcar Lines
(Companies [incorporated] in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NOVARA" leaving about 15th December
S.S. "KASHGAR" daylight 28th December

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" leaves December 12

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" 8th December

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Wireless Telegraphy fitted on all steamers.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Dec. 8	Dec. 10
*BORNEO MARU	15,000	K. Tahido,	end of Dec.	
HIMALAYA	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Beg. of Jan.	
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	February	

FOR MARSEILLES Via Singapore, Colombo and Portsaid.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Dec. 24	Dec. 25
MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 27	Dec. 29

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	12,00	S. Yamane,	Dec. 15	Dec. 16

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Dec. 22	Dec. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Dec. 4	Dec. 7

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

CP OS
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Em. of Russia	Dec. 27	Em. of Russia*	Dec. 14
Montcalm	Jan. 7	Montcalm†	Dec. 18
		Em. of Japan†	Jan. 7

*Via Manila
†To Hongkong direct

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN
Will leave Shanghai on or about 25th December
FOR
VANCOUVER
via
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.
For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to
P. A. COX, Agent,
Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.
26716

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Dec. 5	S.S. Ecuador	Dec. 13
S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 3	S.S. Colombia	Jan. 10
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31		1920

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana"
"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neris"

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa ..about Nov. 18	S.S. Colusa.. about Jan. 10

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	December 5
TENYO MARU	December 21

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

INWARD	HOMEWARD
S.S. "Brave Couer" from Seattle due Dec. 7th.	S.S. "Elkhorn" for San Francisco Dec. 3rd.
S.S. "Hathaway" from San Francisco due Dec. 16th.	S.S. "Brave Couer" for Seattle Dec. 28th.
S.S. "West Cajoot" from San Francisco due Dec. 23rd.	S.S. "Hathaway" or S.S. "West Cajoot" for San Francisco January 16th.

also

THE ADMIRAL

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	S. Takano,	Dec. 14
SADO MARU	12,500	T. Hori,	Dec. 22

EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

TSUSHIMA MARU ...	15,000	K. Teramoto,	Dec. 6
PENANG MARU	11,500	G. Shinomiya,	Later part of December
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	2nd half of Jan.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp via ports (May extend to Rotterdam and Hamburg according to cargo inducement).

DURBAN MARU	E. Takahashi,	2nd half of Dec.
TOYAMA MARU 15,000	K. Yasuhara,	First part of Jan.

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Irisawa,	Dec. 17
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 25

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Y. Okuno,	about Dec. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU .	7,000	T. Terada,	Dec. 9
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	K. Inatsu,	Dec. 19

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Mojiri,	Dec. 6
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki	Dec. 10
KUMANO MARU	9,500	T. Sasaki,	Dec. 13
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Dec. 15

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	middle of Feb.

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Via divostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	16.40	15.05	22.16
6.55	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.30	14.55	22.06
7.25	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.15	14.39	21.46
12.32	14.13	15.10	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.21	11.21	16.36
18.35	17.16	17.56	148	dep.	Tschow	dep.	10.45	8.39	11.56
22.28	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	5.50	8.20
7.	2								8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.24	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	11.58
18.53	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Liscneng	dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.									10.
7.25	7.20	6.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.10	11.03	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
13.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Liscneng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40	4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Liscneng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsiningchow d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsochuang d.	6.45	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

West Islip	Nov. 2
West Sequana	Nov. 8
Colombia	Nov. 8
Nanking	Nov. 8
Sylvan Arrow	Nov. 9
Tascalusa	Nov. 11
Astral	Nov. 12
Stanley Dollar	Nov. 16
West Harts	Nov. 18
Silver Shell	Nov. 22
China	Nov. 25

For Tacoma

Africa Maru	Nov. 27

For Seattle

Suwa Maru	Nov. 5
Seattle Spirit	Nov. 15
Wheatland of Montana	Nov. 22
Kashima Maru	Nov. 30

For New York

Naneric	Nov. 4
Benoni	Nov. 19
Eurylochus	Nov. 22

For Vancouver

Empress of Russia ...	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Nov. 22
Empress of Asia	Nov. 29

For London etc.

Mentor	Nov. 6
Bendoran	Nov. 9
Yokohama Maru	Nov. 10
Carnarvonshire	Nov. 13
Glenade	Nov. 14
City of Melbourne ..	Nov. 18
Tatsuno Maru	Nov. 20
Rhesus	Nov. 22
Tamba Maru	Dec. 1
Cardiganshire	Dec. 2

For Liverpool

Lycaon	Nov. 8

For Marseilles

Bansei Maru 5	Nov. 1
Celebes Maru	Nov. 7
Yugao Maru	Nov. 18
Indo Maru	Nov. 23

For Trieste

Italy Maru	Nov. 14
Scotland Maru	Nov. 18
Yonan Maru	Dec. 1

For Copenhagen

Rhodesia	Nov. 8

For Novorossisk (Black Sea)

Vitim	Nov. 15

For Bombay

Dunera	Nov. 4

For Singapore

Heffron	Nov. 9
Unda	Nov. 16
Methven	Nov. 23

For Java Ports

Tjikini	Nov. 13
Tjiliwong	Nov. 15

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton....	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong.....	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia .	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hasan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin	Fengtien	..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Woosung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo & T'sin....	Kingsing		11.00	..	..	..	
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'sin....	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostock and Siberia .	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
Friday, December 5.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Korea Maru	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	do		13.00	..	..	..	12.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S.A. & Europe	do	..	..	12.00	..	..	11.00
Swatow and Hongkong....	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Venezuela	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Japan Ports	do	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Siberia via Nagasaki and Vladivostok.....	Penza	..	..	..	c13.30	..	13.15
Saturday, December 6.							
Japan Ports	Kashgar	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Monday, December 8.							
Hongkong and Canton ...	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong & United Kingdom via Suez	*Euryades	..	14.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and Parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel mail at 11 a.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

PACIFIC COATS PORTS

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "West Ira" - - - - - - Jan. 10th
S.S. "West Hepburn" - - - - - „ 19th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - Dec. 12th
S.S. "Harold Dollar" - - - - „ 26th
S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - Feb. 5th

DIRECT SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Grace Dollar" - - - - - Jan. 22nd

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENRAL 2303

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$450 B.
Chartered	$530 S.
Russo-Asiatic	£80 CN1
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 415 S.
North China	$180 B.
Union of Canton .	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$230 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$345 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$230
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	205/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Raub	$2.10 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	$180 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 124
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 172½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 104 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 63 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 685 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 352½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 250
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 300 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 53½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 32½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 88
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$101
Green Island	$7
Langkats	Tls. 15½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	Tls 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½ B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls 0.50 B
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B
Chemor United .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5¼
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3½ S.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 8¼
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2¼
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.65
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Durl	Tls. 6
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.00
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.55 S.
Tebong	Tls. 13¼
Slobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 62 B
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 150 B.

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
———	—	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
———	—	New York v. Suez	C. of Newcastle	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 3	—	B'ton, & N.Y. v. Suez	Wytheville	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 3	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
Dec. 4	—	Portland	West Munham	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 4	—	Portland	Nishmaha	Am.	A Line
Dec. 5	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec. 5	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 10	—	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 12	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 17	—	New York	Arna	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 20	—	New York	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 20	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec. 23	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 25	—	New York	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 28	—	New York	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 30	—	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 30	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes
Jan. 3	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 3	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 10	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 17	—	New York	Ganfa	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 19	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 22	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 25	—	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 5	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 3	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 9	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 12	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 13	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 3	—	Liverpool	Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 3	—	London	Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 5	—	Marseilles, Antwerp	Comdt. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec. 6	—	London, etc.	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	—	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 6	—	London	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 7	—	London	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 8	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 9	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Dec. 12	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 14	—	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 14	—	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18	—	London, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 22	—	Marseilles, London	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 22	—	London	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 31	—	Liverpool,	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp			

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express E	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express E	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.56
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.36*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao..	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

Information For Mariners

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
Approximate fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	A.M. Time M	A.M. Range Ft.	A.M. Range In.	P.M. Time H	P.M. Time M	P.M. Range Ft.	P.M. Range In.
8	5	6	1	8	38	5	2

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
6	38	7	15

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
1 35 p.m.	1 44 a.m.	6 42	4 56	5 57	5 41

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For December 29.28 in
769.0 mm.

ESTABLISHED 1874

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

THURSDAY, December 4.—A fine assortment of Furs in Salesroom 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 6.—At Salesrooms 10 a.m. Good Household Funiture and Sundries.

SATURDAY, December 6.—At Nanking Road, Jetty noon sharp MOTOR BOAT "Joel" with Cabin, Bunks etc., also 1 Sailing Boat.

WEDNESDAY, December 10.—A splendid collection of books in Salesroom at 2:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 20th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom 2.30 p.m.

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MOTOR AND TRAVELLING
RUGS
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS

BETH, GRAY & COMPANY

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

DECEMBER
DEPOSITS

will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24n Kiangse Road

Up to
and
Including

Friday, December 5

26633

Prof. I. K. Seto
TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

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Offices in building approaching completion on Kiukiang Road.

Lift, heating and all modern conveniences. Apply for full particulars and permission to inspect to

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Sidney J. Powell,
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Tel. 918.

26721

Mme. DONTSUFF
18 RANGE ROAD
Orders taken. Prompt and punctual execution. Also hats for ladies on sale.
Lessons given in making of hats, course three months. 6-7.30 evenings.

26666

Money Cannot Buy More

It's made a real hit, and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand-made, pure, in its original shade, it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dresses. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and Millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy, any finer, more pliable, silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of twenty dollars per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order, and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen, send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 66" x 82", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road.

26651

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)

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Tel. North 1316.

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NOTICE

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DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

EPISCOPALIANS CHEER MERCIER

Greatest Demonstration Of Convention Marks Cardinal's Visit

GREETED AS BRETHREN

Prelate Accompanied By Catholic Bishops — 'Concordat' Makes Progress

Detroit, Oct. 20.—Moved by the significance of the visit of one of the greatest Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church to its Triennial Convention, the 600 members of the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcoal Church leaped to their feet and cheered for five minutes when Cardinal Mercier entered Arcadia Monday morning. The visiting Prince of the Roman Catholic Church had been invited a few days before by unanimous action of the House of Deputies.

This action was typical of the present day movement toward Christian church unity. Coming as it did but a few days after the report of the special committee sent abroad to sound the Roman Pontiff on the proposal to establish a common communion, it demonstrated that those who had faith in the ultimate success of the plan were in no wise discouraged by the refusal of the Pope to give countenance to the proposal at the present time.

The Cardinal's address was largely an utterance of gratitude for the aid given to Belgium by America, "whose name is sacred to our country." He declared he had ordered every parish priest to place a stone engraved with the name "America" within his church because of the aid given to Belgium.

When he said: "I have greeted you as brethren in the worship of common ideals, as brethren in the love of liberty—and, let me add, brothers in the Christian faith," he was answered by the greatest demonstration of applause in the entire convention.

Cardinal Mercier was presented to the President of the House of Deputies, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston, by Thomas Nelson Page, formerly United States Ambassador to Italy. The Cardinal was accompanied to the convention hall and the platform by an escort of Catholic Bishops and other clergy, who were seated on the stage, and was received by the convention standing.

The Cardinal, his kindly but careworn countenance beaming his pleasure, declared with emphasis:

"We are brethren in Christian faith. We are at this moment, I think, to unite our efforts to show the world that our brotherly feeling is only a corollary of the fatherhood of God."

Dr. Mann, in receiving the visiting prelate in the name of the House of Deputies, the convention and the Protesant Episcopal Church, declared that the church recognised in him "that exemplification of the faith we all profess," and that because "we see in your career something of the print of nails do we greet and honor you as a great shepherd and a great Christian leader."

Petitions for divine guidance and protection for the President of the United States should be democratic in form, the House of Bishops decided today, in refusing to concur in action by the House of Deputies to retain the old form of prayer. The bishops indorsed the new form of the prayer rejected last week by the deputies, which also contains a plea for safeguarding the nation.

It was the contention that the old prayer, modeled after that for the Monarch of England in the English Prayer Book, presented too strongly a plea for the man and not for the office. The House of Deputies was asked to concur in adopting the new form.

By action of the House of Bishops also, Thanksgiving Day is to be created a holy day of the church. Concurrence of the deputies is necessary.

In both houses progress was made today in revision of the Prayer Book, the bishops ratifying many of the amendments made by the deputies, and the latter adopting further changes. The bishops agreed to omit the alternative absolution in the morning prayer. In the evening service confession and absolution prayers may be omitted on Sundays, as is permitted on week days.

Agreement has been reached in the two houses on the question of a concordat with the Congregational Church whereby Congregational ministers may be ordained to preach in the Episcopal Church An amendment has been proposed to the Church constitution, which if adopted at this meeting and ratified in 1922 will remove any obstacles to give Episcopal ordination to ministers of other faiths. Before the next convention an Episcopal commission is to confer with the Congregational signatories to the concordat with a view to widening its scope.

The League of Nations issue came to the front again today when the International Affairs Committee of the House of Deputies offered a substitute for Bishop Brewster's resolution, adopted by the House of Bishops, indorsing "a covenant of nations." The new resolutions, which like the Brewster proposals, found objections in the Deputies because they did not flatly declare for or against the covenant in its present form, would pledge the support of the Church to "all movements which aim to draw closer the nations of the earth," stating the belief that the League of Nations, "when consummated in such form as may be agreed upon by the contracting powers," will attain this end. Delegates from the South said that other substitute resolutions would be offered.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Dec. 5
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 5

For United Kingdom
Per B. & S. s.s. Eurgades Dec. 8

For France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx Dec. 9

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Dec. 5

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. Nile....Dec. 10

From United Kingdom
Per B. & S. s.s. Tydeus Dec. 5

For India, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Dec. 7

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE
Tonight, December 3rd
BY
The Jewish Operetta Company
Will be staged the well-known comic-operette in 4 Parts entitled
"The Girl From The West"
(The Americanerin)
Admission $3, $2, $1.
Booking at the Apollo.

ISIS THEATRE
PROGRAMME
FOR
Wednesday and Thursday
3rd and 4th December
Most Mysterious and Sensational Serial
In 15 Episodes.
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
1st and 2nd Episodes.
Also showing
Triangle Keystone Comedy
Two Parts
Charlie Chaplin Comedy.
Change of Programme on Friday, when will be shown
3rd and 4th Episodes.
"THE HIDDEN HAND"

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road
PROGRAMME
for
3rd and 4th, December
"THE MOON CHILD"
Episodes 17 and 18
and a
NEW "L-CO." COMEDY
In Two Reels.

Lyceum Theatre
Thureday, December 4th and Monday, December 8th
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
by
MIROVITCH (Pianist)
assisted by
MME. MIROVITCH-GROOS
(Mezzo Soprano) of the "Drame Musicale Opera House," Petrograd

FIRST CONCERT

PROGRAMME

1.—Prelude e Fuga A min. (for Organ) ..... Bach-Liszt
Alfred Mirovitch
2.—Aria from the "Cid"—Massenet
Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos
3.—Fantasia op. 17, C Maj.... R. Schumann
Alfred Mirovitch

INTERVAL

4.—Four Studies ..... Chopin
Alfred Mirovitch
5.—(a) "My Night" ..... Brahms
(b) I'll not complain.... Schumann
Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos
6.—(a) Funerailles ..... Liszt
(b) Chant Polonais No. 1. (Chopin) ..... Liszt
(c) Campanella ..... Liszt
Alfred Mirovitch

Prices as Usual
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S from 26th November, 1919.
Performance at 9 p.m. Sharp.
26713

Victoria Theatre
TO-NIGHT
FANNIE WARD
in
"THE WITCHCRAFT"
FIVE PARTS
and other New Films
COMING COMING
MARY PICKFORD
in
"MISTRESS NELL"

VICTORIA
THREE NIGHT'S ONLY.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, December 5th, 6th, and 7th.
The Picture that is entirely different.
"THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS"
A strong story, with exceptional and beautiful settings with artistic photography that spells a perfect picture. This combination is found in
"The Triumph of Venus"
with
Betty Lee as the star.
Admission $1.50 and $1.00
Those holding Coupon tickets may use same by paying the difference
SPECIAL NOTICE
By Request, that great film
INTOLERANCE
will be shown at
A SPECIAL MATINEE
Saturday next, Dec. 6th at 3.15
USUAL MATINEE PRICES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT
KATHLYN WILLIAMS
in
"OUT of the WRECK"
FIVE PARTS
and
OTHER NEW FILMS
On Saturday, 13th December
"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS"

Good Things to Eat and Drink
Short Orders a Specialty
THE TROCADERO
4 Astor Road Phone: North 1664

APOLLO THEATRE -:- DECEMBER 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. -:- Presents Beautiful and Vivacious

LIVE THOMAS
"THE BELLE OF BROADWAY ! ! ! !"
AS MASKED CABARET DANCER
in her Terpsichorean Masterpiece
"INDISCREET CORINNE"
This film will be a thrilling surprise for you ! !

BECAUSE You have never lived! In your life there have been no purple moments with bitter-sweet regrets! Your life would be insipid, if you miss this picture of the luxury and real life of a nice girl. You have to see the beautiful young woman with a "past," etc., who creates a furore as a mysterious masked dancer in a downtown cabaret. YOU WILL FALL A VICTIM TO HER CHARMS. Sure!

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE. Two parts Triangle Comedy "WHOSE BABY?"

Time and Prices as Usual

Matinee Saturday 4 p.m. **"THE PRIMITIVE CALL"** 5 Part Drama -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- *Matinee Sunday 3 p.m.* **"THE PROFITEERS"** 5 Part Drama